MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,619—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
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38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st May
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd May
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*b*AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	1th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S. S. "DAMASCUS."

THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, 11th May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
[D]UMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	18th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

[AR]MENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	2nd June.

[Ea]ch Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
[Fo]r further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
[B]ombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 19th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May,

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

S. S. "AMARAPOORA" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 16th May 1889.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW in Marine Lines on the Sea side. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET—A very desirable Second and Third FLOORS in Church Gate Street, Fort, open from all four sides and exposed to westerly seabreeze. Water laid on. Could be had whole or in part. Also a very large Shop on the ground floor. Could be had entirely or in part. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
TERMS MODERATE.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)
Per doz. bottles Rs. 6-4. Per doz. half bottles, Rs. 4-4.
PARIS 1875 GOLD MEDAL — DIPLOMA-HANOVER 1881 — JOHNSON'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE — LONDON 1873 MEDAL — AWARDED TO JOHNSON & Co — JOHNSON & Co BREWERS CANTERBURY ENGLAND
THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz...Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz. Rs.	4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen ....Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen .... Rs.	25 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUMMER.
ICE-WATER JUGS.
PLAIN or HANDSOMELY CHASED, with white porcelain liners, of different sizes.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60, Rs. 65, and Rs. 70.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong............	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.
N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.
TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.
F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights .... ,,	800
Do. 20 ,, ,, ... ,,	200
Lamps for arc lights .... ,,	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.
NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.
Apply for circular.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.
BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 21 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE are now registering Subscriptions for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the second half of this year.
In order to prevent delay in the commencement of Supplies, Subscriptions should reach us not later than May 30.
SEND FOR REVISED LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
NOTE the ADDRESS :—
COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ,,	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ,,	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ...	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ,,	1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ,,	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
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We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

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OF ALL RETAILERS. — OF ALL RETAILERS.
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(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.
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Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
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AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the Company's registered office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, the 18th day of May, 1889, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of business specified in the printed circulars posted to the members.

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Candidates must be above the age of 14 years, and produce a Certificate or pass an Examination in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, before admission.

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WANTED for the above School:—

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IV.—THIRD ASSISTANT to teach Gujarati. Must be a third-year trained teacher of experience. Salary up to Rs. 30.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 15th June next.

RAMDAS LUDHA, Secretary, Goculdas Tejpal Charities.
Bombay, Fort, 15th May 1889.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT, Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AS my wife, MAGGIE HENDRY, has LEFT me and is staying at the "Victoria Family Hotel," I hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

C. HENDRY, of Colombo.
9th May 1889.

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OLD IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any out of 5 lots of old Iron and Steel aggregating about 63 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form to be obtained from the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jabalpur, or from the undersigned.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1889.

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OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th May next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 tons of old iron rails, double-headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April 1889.

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Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
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Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
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Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
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Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
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Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
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Callian Junction*ab*	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjut*ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
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Nassick Rd*a*	Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Rd
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Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Unger
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Bhadli		Jullum*b*	Sydapore Road
		Sheagaum*a*	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore

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Chitapore	Tandur*a*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
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Address ______
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

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RESERVE FUNDS	£190,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

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Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.
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The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New China Mills, Foundation-stone, 5 p.m.
Grant Road Methodist Church, Religious Discussion, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Amarapoora (s), from London. Yesterday:—Mobile (s), from Busreh; and Pemba (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Krishna (s), and Busheer (s), for Marmagao, &c.; Hindoo (s), Jedda; Gutenfels (s), Calcutta; Maharaja (s), Calcutta and Coast; Peninsular (s), Aden and London; and Kangra (s), London. To-day:—Asia (s), for Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Worsley Hall left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Star of England, Mobile, Dago, and Amarapoora entered, and the steamer Gutenfels left dock the yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ahmedkhan Utchukhan, a butler residing at Lower Colaba, reported to the police the theft of property valued at Rs. 75 from his room on Thursday last.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th April 1889 was 261,988 maunds, and the increase in money Rs. 29,420.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—Instead, as originally intended, of reproducing "The Little Duke" to-night, Offenbach's comic opera, "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," is to be played. The cast will include Miss Gracie Plaisted in the title role, Mr. Charles Harding as Fritz, and Mr. L. Fletcher as General Boom.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.—The subject for friendly discussion at the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock is "Does the Bible contain an uncorrupted Revelation from God?" Revs. R. A. Squires and A. B. Wann with others will take part. Educated native gentlemen of all sections of the community are invited to attend.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL IN CUTCH.—We are informed that a new English school is shortly to be opened in Mandvi, Cutch, by the late Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal's charities. The course of study comprizes English as far as it is taught in High School Standard, V., and drawing, book-keeping, history and geography, and arithmetic. We are desired to draw our readers' attention to the advertisement in our to-day's paper for the teachers for the school.

THE NEW CHINA MILLS.—The foundation-stone of the China mills, of which Messrs. Pestonjee Ardeshir Hormusjee and Co. are agents, will be laid to-day at 5 p.m. at Sewree. The building will be 350 feet long by 105 broad. Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath are the engineers and architects. The contract work is undertaken by Mr. Ellapa Balaram. The building will be of three floors, and will cost about three lakhs, exclusive of engines, boilers, mechanic shops, and chimney.

FATAL BIRD NESTING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Parel Road respecting the death of Gunnoo Keshow, aged 12 years. On Thursday afternoon deceased climbed a banyan tree to try and get to a crow's nest. He managed to reach the nest, when some of the birds pecked him on the head. He became frightened and fell off the tree, first on to the roof of a house and thence to the ground. His skull was fractured and death was immediate. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLING AT FORAS ROAD.—Rowjee Yessoo and thirteen others were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan—the first-named with keeping a common gaming-house at Foras Road and the others, together with Rowjee, with being found gaming in the said house with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the prisoners, on admitting the charges against them, were convicted. Rowjee Yessoo was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 5 each.

THE BOATING FATALITY.—We are desired to correct a mis-statement which appeared in one of our issues of last week concerning the boating accident in the harbour by which a youth named Roderigues lost his life. No one of the party was paddling at the time the boat upset. It was broadside on against the wash of the sea, and whilst the lads were endeavouring to turn round, the tony capsized. An effort is being made to induce the Royal Humane Society to recognise the bravery of the young man Small who rescued one of the other boys.

LOST.—Jumnadass Jewraj, residing at Mint Road, has reported to the police the loss of a packet containing 70 small pearls, valued at Rs. 60, which he dropped somewhere about the Fort on Thursday last.—Mrs. Vagler, Bombay Hotel, also reported to the police having dropped a gold locket, valued at Rs. 30, at the Gaiety Theatre on the night of the 15th instant.—Perozeshaw Dosabhoy, residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police that his wife dropped a gold ear-ring set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 125, while at a wedding party at Cama Baugh on Thursday last.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 (Bombay time).

March	The Comet	———
Overture	Banditen Streich	Suppe.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Ottoroeder.
Selection	Jacobite	G. Cassner.
Polka	Der Colibri	A. Selling.
Valse	Fairy Voices	Crowe.
Galop	Rotton Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—On the 15th instant one Shaik Abdool went to an opium farmer at the Crawford Market and offered to sell him ninety-eight tolas of ganja, promising to bring it the following day. That day, instead of producing the drug, he asked the man to accompany him to a place in the native town, where the drug was kept. The man did so, and when the sale was completed, Shaik Abdool was arrested by a policeman in plain clothes, who had been deputed to watch the transaction. The offender was charged yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Stanford before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court and was fined Rs. 25.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Jeevun Adumjee and seven other Borahs were again charged with disorderly behaviour in Shaik Memon Street on the 9th April last. It appeared that the first accused had a dispute that day with another person at Moombadevi, and as they were being taken by a policeman through Shaik Memon Street, the latter seven defendants, who were the friends of the first, came out of a mosque there, rescued him, and dragging his opponent into the mosque, belaboured him rather severely. The first accused escaped from the policeman's custody, but was arrested afterwards. On conviction the first accused was fined Rs. 20 and the other seven were fined Rs. 15 each.

CHUDA GYMKHANA *vs.* AHMEDABAD.—An interesting cricket match between these elevens was played on Tuesday last and resulted in the defeat of the Ahmedabad players by 43 runs in the first innings. H. H. the Thakore was himself in the match. The Ahmedabad captain winning the toss, put the opposing team in to bat, and at the fall of the last wicket they had secured 80 runs. Messrs. Mahadev and Vithul played well for 33 and 18 runs respectively. The Ahmedabad players then went in and scored only 37 runs, Mr. Anderson only playing a good game. Much was expected from them, as some of them began in good style, but none showed up well, with the exception of Mr. Anderson. Messrs. Nichbert and Maurels bowled very well indeed for the Ahmedabad players.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Vishram Khanoo and Crishna Sonoo were yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 54, the property of Narayen Luximon, a peon in the service of Messrs. Powri and Co., from his residence in Khetwaddy seventh street on the 7th instant, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The theft being reported to the police, the two accused were arrested. The greater portion of the stolen property was recovered from a Marwaree at Bhuleshwar, with whom the two accused had pledged the articles. On being convicted, Vishram Khanoo was sentenced to three months' and Crishna Sonoo to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Vishram Khanoo was further convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate on a second charge of theft of two gold earrings and two silver armlets, of the collective value of Rs. 8, the property of Yessoo Gopall, a mill hand, from his residence at Khetwaddy seventh street on the 6th instant, and sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, the second sentence to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first.

THROWING STONES AT RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—An instance of the vicious habit some native boys have of throwing stones at railway passengers was brought to the notice of Mr. Shewshunker at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. At about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon a young man named Mr. P. B. Martin, a ticket-collector at the Byculla Railway Station, was returning home, and as he was standing on the foot-board of the brake-van of a railway train at the Musjid Station a boy named Jetha Govind, about twelve years of age, who was standing behind a fence, threw a stone at Mr. Martin, which hit him in the left cheek, causing a flow of blood. When the train stopped at the station, Mr. Martin jumped down and pointed out the boy Jetha to a railway policeman, who arrested him. The accused admitted having thrown the stone, and, in answer to the Magistrate, stated that both his parents were dead. Mr. Powar, the railway police officer in charge of the case, informed the Magistrate that the accused had a father and that he was in court. The latter, by name Govind Khora, on being called forward, agreed to execute a bond for Rs. 50 for the accused's good behaviour in future. An order was made accordingly for the execution of the bond, and the accused, after being warned by the Magistrate and exhorted by his father, was discharged.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE ALIBAG TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Alibag Technical School, which has existed for two years, is about to be closed for want of funds, the Free Church Mission having no desire to contribute to purely secular schemes which do not directly tend to evangelistic results. The school has been visited both by European and Native gentlemen of position, who have expressed complete satisfaction with the success achieved, boys of all classes being trained in the use of the eye and hand, not a few of whom looking forward to professional usefulness and success. The Director of Public Instruction has given it a grant of Rs. 348 for 27 boys, who out of the 41 that were examined passed the examination successfully. The school is affiliated with the John Elphinstone High School, so that it is the only technical school which trains up students preparing for the intellectual standards; and it is encouraging to find that the best students in the High School are the most skilful artizans. The poor starving Bhundaris of the district will be specially benefited when coir-matting is added to carpentry, as was originally designed. It is a great pity that an institution which has proved a success should, in these days when technical education is so popular, be allowed to die, especially when the princes and the wealthy natives of this Presidency are famous for their enlightened and disinterested benevolence. If they can generously contribute to schools and colleges in which literary training is given, irrespective of their sectarian character, why should they not come forward to aid a school which supplies a want sorely felt at present everywhere, and which has excited an interest in industrial education in various places. The superintendent of the Alibag School has been communicated with for information about his work and for advice by Government officials and others from Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Madras, Janjira, etc., and there are many most thriving industrial schools in the Madras Presidency, chiefly under the management of the missionaries. The Alibag School could be put on a permanent and independent basis if some rich gentleman should be inclined to connect his name with it, or that of any of the Government officials of position and character; and a nobler way of perpetuating a worthy name can hardly be found. In the meantime any small sums to the amount of Rs. 1,000, if contributed at once, will keep the school for a year more, and donations may be sent to the editor of this paper or the Secretary of the Free Church Mission, Gowalia Talao, Bombay.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

President—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham. Committee—General White, R.E., C. E. Kane, Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Dr. Hojel, J. A. Cassels, J. L. Symons, Major Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Dr. Baker, and M. Turner. L. R. W. Forrest, Honorary Secretary.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following list of promised subscriptions received during the past week:—

Reg Menesse, Esq		10 yearly.
Bombay Gas Co., Ld		100
H. A. H. Payne, Esq		20 yearly.
S. Doeg, Esq., Ahmedabad		25
Mahableshwar Church Offertory		134-13-3
Rev. A. G. Cane		50
Messrs Nansee Khyraz and Co		100
Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co		125
Bhosawal Church Offertory		27-10
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G. Carmichael, Rutnagherry		50
H. M.,	Ajmere	16
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M. Newman, Esq.	do	20
Dr. Harvey,	do	20
C. Herbert, Esq.	do	10
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W. M. Lindsay, Esq.	do	10
C. V. MacIver, Esq.	do	10
J. Stewart, Esq.	do	5
T. T. Wright, Esq.	do	5
Other donations	do	8

A complete list will be published at the end of the month.

The Bank of Bombay will receive subscriptions.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Tarrachand Ghunshamdas	25
Mr. Thakoordas Nundlal	25
Mr. Sewsamull Sewdayal	25
Mr. Ooderam Moteelal	25
Mr. Khetsidas Hurmookroy	25
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Mr. Guneshdas Kristnaji	25
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Mr. Goculdas Brijlal	25
Mr. Amichund Narondas	25
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Mr. Goolabrai Kedarmul	25
Mr. Shriram Sewdatrai	25
Mr. Dowlutram Dwarkabux	25
Mr. Keshowjee Purshotum	201
Messrs. Chuttoorbhooj Morarji and Charandas Chuttoorbhooj	1,000
Total Rs.	2,176
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	1,04,805 2
Grand Total Rs.	1,06,981 2

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

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* Lt A Barwell „
Lt H Roome, 7th B Cav, Bombay
Mr J Freeman, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, „
Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Bombay, Bombay
Mr R A Gildea, Raniganj
Mr H M Owen
Mrs Hewett, Bombay
Revd Boyd, Matheran

Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain J. Orman Wyatt, to London and Brindisi, yesterday:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. J. N. Berson and Mrs. Wallis.

FOR BRINDISI.—Nawab Oomer Ali Khan.

THE general result of the situation in regard to other lady councillors and alderwomen, observes the *Law Journal*, is that if Lady Sandhurst's appeal fail a *mandamus* in the case of councillors, together with a *quo warranto* in the case of alderwomen, will lie from the High Court to the county council directing it to fill seats which are vacant in the eye of the law. This can be avoided in the case of any lady who has made the declaration before acting as a councillor required by the Act by her resigning and paying a fine. Unless she take this course, she is, if she has acted in the office, exposed to the pressure, alternative to that of a *mandamus*, of being sued by a county elector for penalties. Some fears have been expressed lest the part, if any, taken by lady councillors invalidates the proceedings of the councils, such as the election of aldermen; but the difficulty seems to have been met by section 102 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, which provides that "where a candidate who has been elected to a corporate office is by a certificate of an Election Court or a decision of the High Court declared to have been unduly elected," acts done by him before the receipt of the certificate of the county officer are not to be invalidated.

A SCENE IN HER MAJESTY'S ORIGINAL COURT.

SCENE, Windy Island, S. Pacific. Time 11 a. m.—The presiding judge come upon the bench, bows with great urbanity to the bar at large, and winks knowingly at some of his particular friends. After a consultation with the Registrar he beckons to Mr. Jones, Q.C., who goes round to the bench, and after a whispered conversation of some minutes' duration returns to his seat.

The Judge: Well, Mr. Jones, as I intimated yesterday before the rising of the court, I am perfectly willing to try this case, but I say now as I said then, a more monstrous, a more wicked conspiracy than that entered into by your clients, the plaintiffs in the case, I have never, in the whole of my long and varied experience, both at the bar and on the bench, come across. True, there is nothing in the statement of claim or the statement of defence, both of which I have carefully perused, which leads to this conclusion, nor do the affidavits filed in the case afford ground for this statement, but I cannot shut my mind [impudent Junior (*sotto voce*): "Nor your head"]—I cannot, as I say, shut my mind to the fact that I have seen the demeanour and heard the statements of the grandmother of the first plaintiff in the box in another case, and I know what an aged liar she is. I do not know whether you propose calling her in this case: indeed it is a matter of indifference to me. The relationship existing between her and the plaintiffs is enough for me: enough, I may say too much. I also had ample opportunity—and of that opportunity I have freely availed myself of discussing the merits or, I would rather say the demerits, of this case with learned judges of this court who know all about the antecedents of the parties; and I may add that, being endowed with the faculty of seeing as far through a brick wall as most people, I have gathered from hints dropped in the local press and from learned counsel for the defendants, whom I have the pleasure of knowing socially, that it would be simply monstrous to allow the plaintiffs to succeed. Now, I do not desire in the least to prejudge this matter, and I think I may venture to affirm that I have a judicial mind; but if you proceed, I tell you freely you won't succeed, and I should be profoundly astonished if some, if not all, of your clients do not, if they persist, find themselves in a very different place at the end of the proceeding from that which they expect. I shall now rise for ten minutes, and I hope that at the end of that period you will be able to tell me, Mr. Jones, that your clients have recognised the advisability of accepting any reasonable terms from the defendants, thus putting an end to any further proceedings.

Mr. Jones, Q.C.: I have to thank your Lordship for your Lordship's warning, but at the same time I am constrained to tell your Lordship that my clients are unable to see their way to accepting your Lordship's advice. For my own part I feel bound, having regard to what has fallen from your Lordship with reference to the materials upon which your Lordship has already formed so decided an opinion upon this case, to remind your Lordship with great respect of the golden dictum of Lord Bacon that it is no grace in a judge first to find that which he might have heard in due time from the bar, or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short.

The Judge: Mr. Jones, I consider your remarks unwarrantable and uncalled for, and I may add, coming as they do from you, they give me pain. I hope unfeignedly that I know my duty and that I may never swerve from discharging it, however unpleasant it may be. I do not desire to say more nor will I tolerate any reply. Pray proceed.

[Mr. Jones, Q.C., opens the facts of the case and calls his first witness, Miss Green, who steps into the box and is sworn. The judge the while adopts an attitude of repose and an expression of resignation.]

The Judge (suddenly assuming an erect position): Now ma'am, may I ask if you are a Mahomedan?

The Witness No, my Lord.

The Judge: Or perhaps you are suffering from some cutaneous eruption of the face?

The Witness: No, my Lord.

The Judge: Then, perhaps, you will have the goodness to lift your veil and permit the court to see your face, not, let me assure you, because it is prompted by idle curiosity, but because a veil conceals not only the beauty beneath, when there is any, but very often the expression of conscious deceit, though, for all I know to the contrary, you are an honest witness.

Mr. Jones, Q.C. (to Miss Green): Your name is Mary Green?

The Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jones, Q.C.: You are 30 years of age?

The Judge: Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones, now how can you expect your witness to admit that? No lady should be asked to admit such a painful fact, if it is a fact. If the witness declines to answer I shall draw no adverse inference. Unless it is essential, I am sure you will not put the question.

Mr. Jones, Q.C: My Lord, the case turns to a great extent upon the age of this lady, and I shall have to carry this matter a great deal further.

Here a solicitor's clerk enters and stands near Mr. Jones, Q.C., seeking a favourable opportunity of giving him some information.

The Judge (to a policeman on duty): Constable, will you see that no person is allowed to approach any member of the bar when sitting in court or when addressing the court: if necessary, apprehend him and I shall know how to deal with him. As for you, Sir (addressing the solicitor's clerk), you ought to know better, and let me tell you that this is not a pier at a seaside watering-place but a court of justice, and you have no business to come into my presence here in a reach-me-down suit of dittos and with a nosegay in your button-hole. I have a good mind to make you go and change your attire at once and adjourn the court till you return properly dressed, and make you pay the costs of the day in this suit on the higher scale. Who sneezed? (To the policeman on duty.) Send for the Court-keeper. People suffering from influenza should stay at home or go to hospital, though I should not recommend them to go to the hospital superintended by Dr. Smith, who gave his evidence here yesterday, if they want to recover. Sneezing in court is a gross contempt of court, and I will not permit it.

[Enter the Court-keeper.]

Court-keeper: I understand that your Lordship sent for me.

The Judge: I did. How is it that people are allowed to sit about here as if this were a place of entertainment, and then interrupt the course of business by unseemly conduct? Once for all I will not allow people to lounge in and out of this court, nor to lounge when they are in it (to a member of the public), Sit up, Sir! If you are unwell go home. I'm not going to allow you to make up for a bad night by reposing during the day in my court.

[To the Court-keeper.] As I was saying, persons who cannot maintain absolute silence must be excluded from my court. They can go next door if they like. I shall hold you responsible for seeing this order carried out. [Court-keeper retires.] Go on, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones, Q. C. (to Witness): Miss Green, do you remember your father?

The Judge: It's a wise child that knows its own father, and, by the way, I think the witness's patronymic is a misnomer. We know she is more than seven, and now the veil is up I am satisfied she is not so green as she would have us believe.

Mr. Jones, Q.C.: My Lord, I must protest, and again, quoting Lord Bacon, remind your Lordship that Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident. Patience and gravity of bearing is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking Judge is no well-tuned cymbal. I feel totally incapable of undertaking the conduct of this case further, and shall now leave your Lordship's court trusting that your Lordship may grant such an adjournment as may enable my clients to obtain, if it is possible, some other counsel to appear before your Lordship.

Before the Judge has time to grasp the situation he finds himself alone with the Registrar.

The Judge: The Court is adjourned.

—*Pioneer.* [Exit Judge and Registrar.]

THE KASHMIR COUNCIL.

THE new Council in Kashmir, writes the *Civil & Military Gazette*, appears to be working well and quietly, endeavouring to remedy the mismanagement of the past without introducing any violent innovation or coercion. The Council holds meetings every Saturday, and disposes of all important State affairs by a majority of votes. The members of the Council have individually studied the problems before them, and we believe that the new regulations which they are making for the conduct of the different departments of the State strike at the root of the evils of which complaint has so long been made. At the same time, while we have every reason to rejoice at the turn which things have taken, we have good reason for serious misgivings. An organised intrigue against the Council evidently exists and grows day by day. The crisis may be expected at any moment: and we trust that when it comes the Supreme Government will have no hesitation in giving hearty support to the Council. We are glad at the same time to see that the latter is strengthening the administration and purifying the State by the removal of incapable officials and persons of objectionable character. Pundit Mahanand Ju has been removed from the governorship of Jammu, and Rai Bahadur Pundit Nadha Kishen Kaul appointed in his stead. Mahanand Ju is old and infirm, and, moreover, is said to be in debt to the State to the amount of several lakhs. The order for the expulsion of "Dr." Suraj Bul from Kashmir and Jammu territory within 15 days is another step in the right direction: and though we believe that Suraj Bul intends to protest against the proceeding, the Council will, it is to be hoped, stand firm.

THOSE who expected to make a fortune out of the gold-mines which were supposed to be discovered in the Meadfoot Rocks at Torquay are very much in the position of the barber's brother when he kicked over his crockery; for one of the original discoverers, while pursuing his investigations, has blown to pieces the quartz rock which prompted them, and revealed the unpromising character of the land behind. It is true that the rocks about Torquay do here and there show suggestions of gold-bearing, and that here and there gold has been discovered; but the auriferous stratum is so thinly scattered about that in the opinion of experts the expenses of working would largely exceed the profits.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BENGAL.

SIR COMER PETHERAM.—There was a large gathering of barristers and vakils at the High Court on Tuesday morning when the Chief Justice took his seat. Mr. Woodroffe, in the absence of the Advocate-General at the Bengal Council meeting, on behalf of the bar expressed the great pleasure they all felt at seeing Sir Comer Petheram again on the bench. Babu Anoda Prosad Banerjee expressed the sympathy of the vakils. The Chief Justice replied, expressing a lively sense of his gratitude for the sympathy he had received from all sides.—*Pioneer.*

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.—Some two years ago a Mr. Charles Thompson made an application to one of the Calcutta High Court to sue in *forma pauperis* for a divorce from his wife on the alleged ground of her adultery. The petitioner on Tuesday morning made an application to Mr. Justice Trevelyan for his case to be called on. He represented that about a year ago Mr. Fink, the Chief Clerk of the Court, was asked to enquire into and report on the fact whether he was entitled to the *forma pauperis*. Mr. Fink reported that the petitioner possessed Rs. 1,300 out of Rs. 1,740, which was the amount of his wife's costs. Petitioner drew his Lordship's attention to the fact that this report had not up to the present time been filed. His Lordship informed the applicant that since the attorney had not filed the report he could do so himself, and Mr. Fink was directed to give the applicant all the assistance in his power. Applicant then went on to say that he had now to resume work after an absence of nineteen months on sick leave, and was anxious to have his case disposed of as soon as practicable. His Lordship remarked that all that was necessary was for the Chief Clerk to mention the fact to him, when he would make the necessary order to have the case placed on the board on an early date.

MADRAS.

A SOI-DISANT ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—A European from Bombay, named Cecil Southerland Waite, was this morning charged by Chief Inspector Eaton at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. Scharlieb, with the unlawful assumption of the function of a Police Officer. The accused was for a short time past living in a boarding-house in Black Town, and gave his name as C. S. Wilson, and represented himself to be the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Rutnagiri. This circumstance aroused the suspicions of the Police, and Chief Inspector Eaton, who had himself been to Rutnagiri with ex-King Theebaw, had an interview with him and soon satisfied himself that Wilson was not what he represented himself to be. The Police enquiries proceeded, and it was ascertained from Bombay that there was no Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent bearing that name on the Bombay establishment. In the meanwhile, the accused joined the Salvation Army in Popham's Broadway and donned the native costume worn by members of the Army. On the 13th April last he was present at the Salvation Army Barracks in ordinary civilian's clothes, and while there he called the attention of the Military Police on duty to the conduct of five Europeans, privates in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry charging them with disorderly conduct and using bad language on the road. The accused told the military Police that if the men were civilians he would not trouble them (the military Police) but would deal with them himself, he being an Assistant-Superintendent of Police. On such representation the five privates were confined to barracks by order of the Adjutant of the Regiment, and subsequently punished by the Commanding Officer on a written complaint submitted by the accused, which complaint was signed "C. S. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police." The Adjutant in his evidence before the Court said that but for the written statement purporting to be signed by an Assistant Superintendent of Police no notice would have been taken of the conduct of the five privates complained against. The accused on being arrested admitted that his proper name was C. S. Waite, formerly a student of the Cathedral High School, Bombay, and lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Works at Parel. When asked if he had any explanation to give, he said he had assumed the name and rank "out of a mad freak." His Worship convicted him under Section 20 of the Police Act, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer one month's imprisonment.—*Mail.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 19TH MAY, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 127, 320, and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay.—Hymns 290, 242, and 274. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Bunnett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 4, 176, and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 265, 282, and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck. Subjects. "A Wise Man's Counsel." "John Bright."
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

8 a.m., and 6 p.m.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral Mattin and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 3, 292, and 236.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 135, 202, and 27.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Fort.

Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near Apollo Bunder, Rev. J. E. Robinson, pastor. Divine Service at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Morning Subject: Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant. Evening Subject: Drawing near to God, and its blessed reward.

Grant Road.

Rev. C. E. Delamater, pastor. Divine Service at 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Sunday School at 7-30 a.m., Guzerathi Service at 1 p.m., Marathi Sunday School at 3 p.m., and preaching Service at 4 p.m.

Mazagon.

Sunday School at 8 a.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Service and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 245, and 263.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 118, 317, and 25.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 242 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 277, and 365.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral with Sermon by Rev. F. Gardner.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

Sunday School will be discontinued for a few Sundays until the Monsoon.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 17, 175 and 225.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 132, and 141.
Psalm 103 v. 1-5, tune St. Paul.
Hymn 187.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Stella on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Peveril in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

LORD MAYOR WHITEHEAD, though not a teetotaller, has made an advance in that direction by ordering that the boys of Christ's Hospital, at their annual visit to the Mansion House, on Easter Tuesday, shall be presented with an additional silver coin instead of a glass of sherry. Probably the boys will prefer the cash.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

A SOLDIER ON THE LAND WAR IN DONEGAL.

ONE of the King's Royal Rifles writes to the *Daily Chronicle*:—The statements regarding the overstress of duty forced upon the King's Royal Rifles are only too true, and undoubtedly deserve that free ventilation to the public which your valuable paper is so well able to publish abroad. We have not only been marched 30 miles a day on an average week after week, and had to sleep in cowsheds and outhouses as alleged, but have been drenched to the skin after standing for hours in the pouring rain and then turned in for the night on an empty stomach, to obtain well-earned rest in blankets which have travelled all day in open conveyances, and consequently were in no better condition than the coats on our backs.

This sort of living tries the most hardened and strong constitutions, and none but well-trained men could possibly stand against it. The proof can be witnessed day by day, as our stout-hearted little soldiers are taken to hospital against their will, prostrated from the sheer overwork and exposure they have had to endure. For all this police and eviction duty they are paid nothing extra, whereas the constabulary obtained between 3s. and 4s. a day in addition to their ordinary weekly pay, although they are conveyed in vehicles to the scene of the evictions, but to which Tommy Atkins has to march night and day till he puts in an appearance where, covered with dust and footsore, he proceeds to carry out commands.

Clothes and boots become worn out, and kit lost amongst the loose straw on which we have to sleep, but no recompense is made whatever, and at kit inspection all the articles necessary for a soldier are expected to be shown to the officer, or new ones charged for. During our 15 months sojourn here, when not actually on the march, we are confined to barracks if such tumble down structures may rejoice in the name—in case we are wanted at a few minutes' notice, under arms, and consequently have no recreation time.

That a crack regiment of the line, in which Princes of the royal blood have served and are serving, should be broken up in detachments and scattered abroad all over the north of Ireland, to turn out half-clad and starved families from their scanty homes, when the constabulary are the proper representatives of the Crown for such duties, seems to say the least of it an extraordinary revelation and hardly to be credited. Why cannot some other regiment relieve us and give the Rifles a chance of rest in a less turbulent station?

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—89 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 18 boxes clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 15 cases time pieces, G A Charpie and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—14 packages paper, H Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 cases book, J B Karani; 29 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 67 packages oilmanstores, &c., R Jooma; 1 case watches, A. Castelberg; 4 cases hams, C H B Forbes and Co; 10 packages hams, bacon, cheese, &c, Green and Read; 250 boxes candles, E Samsoodin and Co; 8 casks birdshot and 30 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Treacher and Co; 10 cases cheese and 10 cases condensed milk, Eduljee and Brothers; 21 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 32 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 25 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 18 cases wine and spirit, Green and Read; 286 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co.
Deepdale s—3 cases envelopes, N Cumroodin.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—60 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.
Kangra s—9 cases confectionery, D Burjorjee; 106 cases candles, H Ahmed; 300 cases candles, A Shaik Adum; 700 cases candles, A Ahmedjee; 62 cases candles, E Rassooljee; 89 cases wines and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—600 cases candles, S Narayen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gatenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—40 cases bottling wire, H A C H Tyeb.
Clan Buchanan s—30 cases candles, H T H Aboo.

FROM BATONNO.

Sultan s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—5,000 dholls coir yarn, D Damodhar; 77 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sir Ch. Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steawart and Co; 120 bales cottonwaste, M Bhimjee; 37 cwts pickers, H Eduljee; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 37 bales wool and 32 bales goat hair, S M S Baboola.
Roumania s—70 cwts ginger, R Veerjee; 60 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales gunny rags, M Bhimjee; 309 cwts myrabolums, and 40 bales hemp, S Dossa; 225 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1 box curiosities, W and A Graham and Co.
Idar s—230 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 50 bales cotton, B Narrandass; 15,400 cwts wheat, 4,017 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Armenia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s—50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 45 cwts gum Arabic, O Esmall; 18 cwts fishmaws, S Chuttoo; 18 cwts ivory, E Sewjee; 154 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1 case steel pens, S A Esoofbhoy; 12 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon Co; 825 cwts myrabolams, V Hunsraj; 250 cwtf myrabolums, S Prajee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—3,000 cwts wheat, J Lachiri; 1,650 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight of St George s—4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.
Runic s—400 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Drumfell s—6,000½ cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

River Indus s—3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Lukmidass and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pevril s—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 900 cwts myrabolums, S Dharumsee: 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 525 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum.
Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 2 cases glass-beads, B Fernshaw and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peveril s—667 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Indra s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—7,560 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strath Clyde s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.
Lycia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Khalif s—7 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 1 bale of cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Othello s—470 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

CALENDAR.—MAY, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... May 22nd. 2h. 44·4m., a.m.
New Moon .... „ 29th. 10h. 10·9m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 18	Gaiety Theatre: "Grand Duchess," H. Stanley Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 26	6 26	0 50m 1 47a	6 55m 7 47a
Sun. 19	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 26	6 27	1 36m 2 36a	7 40m 8 45a
Mon. 20	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Coromandel.*	5 25	6 27	2 26m 3 30a	8 32m 10 0a
Tu. 21	Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Assam.	5 25	6 28	3 28m 4 30a	9 39m 11 29a
Wed. 22	Standing Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.	5 25	6 28	4 48m 5 39a	11 2m —
Thr. 23	Adar Jasan, Parsee Holiday. Fair, Esplanade. Hyderabad S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 25	6 28	6 20m 6 51a	0 40m 0 29a
Fri. 24	Queen Empress's Birthday Parade.	5 25	6 29	7 50m 7 50a	3 m 1 40a

* Left Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th instant.

IT is now definitively settled that the Emperor William will go to Osborne in the last week of July. His Majesty will be the guest of the Queen for a few days, and will witness a naval review in the Solent. He will travel from Wilhelmshaven to the Isle of Wight in his Imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern, and will be escorted by a squadron of German vessels. It is not His Majesty's intention at present to visit London. In each item of this programme is to be seen the Kaiser's liking for the sea and decided interest in the navy.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.	
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET—		
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	18 0 0	
„ middling „	15 0 0	
„ 2nd sort „	11 0 0	
Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce	6 4 0	
„ ....per score	125 0 0	
„ middling ....each	4 12 0	
„ ....per score	95 0 0	
„ 2nd sort ....each	3 12 0	
„ ....per score	75 0 0	
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	5 8 0	
„ „ 2nd sort, each	4 0 0	
„ „ 3rd sort, each	3 0 0	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 6	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0	
MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14 0	
Fore „ „	0 12 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0 12 0	
Fore „ „	0 8 0	
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart „	0 6 0	
PORK FRESH AND SALT—		
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 3 6	
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
POULTRY—		
Geese, each	4 0 0	
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6 0 0	
„ Hens, each	3 0 0	
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0	
„ Middling	0 10 0	
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0	
„ „ middling, each	0 9 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0	
„ small, each	0 4 0	
Eggs, each	0 0 5	
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0	
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0	
„ young, per pair	0 10 0	
Rabbits, each	1 6 0	
MILK AND BUTTER—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0	
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 3 0	
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0	
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6	
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0	
„ „ 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0	
OIL—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 8 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	4 4 0	
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 8 0	
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	4 10 0	
GHEE—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0	
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0	
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0	
FIREWOOD—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
„ per maund	0 3 3	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 12 0	
„ „ per maund	0 3 3	
Aine, per candy	6 0 0	
„ per maund	0 3 6	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0	
„ „ „ per maund	0 2 6	
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0	
„ per maund	0 2 6	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
„ per maund	0 4 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0	
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 11 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 2 0	
GRAIN—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0	
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0	
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 12 0	
Bajree, Ghautee, per phura	3 8 0	
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 0 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7 0 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 12 0	
Do. Common, per phurra	4 4 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 6 0	
Barley (new), per phurra	2 8 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0	
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0	
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0	
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0	
Moong per phurra	4 12 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mussoor per phurra	3 0 0	
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 8 0	
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0	
Toor, per phurra	3 0 0	
„ Dall, 1st sort	6 4 0	
„ „ 2nd sort	5 4 0	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0	
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 4 0	
Kong, per phurra	3 2 0	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·779
Temperature of the Air	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·8
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	265

* From midnight to midnight.

AT Queen's Club, West Kensington, recently a party of Italians have given an illustration of "Pallone," the national game of Italy. The match was witnessed by a limited number of spectators, who, while admiring the great skill shown by the players, did not appear to be much struck by the game itself. Unfortunately also the ground was very wet and soft, and so the game suffered in that respect also. In Italy the game is usually played upon asphalte, but at Queen's Club a court measuring 70 yards long by 26 wide was marked out upon the grass. This was divided in the centre by a net 6ft. high, and the players—three on each side—occupied the courts as at lawn-tennis, which game pallone strongly resembles. No bat is used, but instead the players' right hands are encased in the "bracciale," a hollow piece of oak, with a cross-piece inside used as a handle, and outwardly resembling a huge fir-cone or rough pineapple.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1889.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	190
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	6 p.ct.	170
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	100
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	142
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	160
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	150
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussurie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	150
New Oriental Bank	£10	3 p.ct.	£10½
Do. Silver Shares	100	3 p.ct.	104
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	106
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	50

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	nil	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	80
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 ad-int.	183
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	3½ ad-int	101
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£1	......	14
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	5½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	87
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£10	5 p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	65
Do. Telephone Co.	100	......	35
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 15p.sh	365
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	74
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5 p. ct.	94
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	8 p. ct.	107
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 20 p.ct.	125
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	7 p. ct.	110
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	121
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	15 p.ct.	135
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	83
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	113
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	103
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 p.ct.	89
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 9 p.ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	115
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	5 ad.-int	134
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	70
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	70
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	58
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	420
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	170
Fort Gloster Jute Mills	100	nil.	68
Gillon and Co., Lahore	100	y 10 p.ct.	100
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	4 p. ct.	198
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	133
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ ad-int.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	7 p. ct.	88
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5 p.sh.	100
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	123
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	86
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	10 p. ct.	150
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	110
Kankinarrah C.	59	Rs. 3p.sh	60
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	...
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	5 p. ct.	79
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	4 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	nil.	75
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	5 p. ct.	260
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	100
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	8 p. ct.	187
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	504
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	5 p ct	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	49
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 4 p. ct	67
Rangoon Stm. Tramway	25	......	par.
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	83
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	4 p. ct.	83
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	127
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	137
Ditto (New Issue)	50	......	20 pre.
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	20 p. ct.	139
Victoria Mills	100	nil.	100
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	102

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	Lqdn
Amluckie	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	75
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	600
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	10 p.ct. a	135
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p.c.t.	95
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. a	46
Do. Contributory	80	nil. a	35
[illegible] (Assam)	200	6 ad-int	220
Do. Contributory	100	6 ad-int	115
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3½ ad-int	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. a	38
Central (Cachar)	200	4 p. ct. a	112
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	35
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	33
Chenga	100	nil a	...
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	3½	75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	34
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil. a	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	15 p.ct. a	140
Dehing (Assam)	90	5 p. ct. a	53
Debra Doon	100	4½ p.ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	nil. a	82
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	45
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	4 ad-int	136
Do. do. A	£10	4 ad-int	156
Do. do. B	£10	4 ad-int	163
Durrang (Assam)	100	5 p.ct.	48
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	37
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 p.ct. a	250
Goomtee Tea	100	2 p.ct. c	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	nil. a	58
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 p. ct.	110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	6 p. ct. a	72
Hopetown	100	nil. a	100
Do. Contributory	100	nil. a	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	2½ p.ct. a	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	10p. ct. a	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13½p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	10 p. ct. a	66
Jhansie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad int	70
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	93
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	200
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	29
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p.ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	120
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	68
Kousanie	100	3 p. ct. a	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	8
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	2 p. ct. a	118
Do. Contributory	200	2 p. ct. a	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	15 p.ct. a	200
Lattatoora (Sylhet)	100	5p.ct. a	43
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	£100	6p. ct. a	54
Loobah	100	7 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. a	Nm
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6½ p. ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	38
Mim Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	88
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	7½p. ct. a	55
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Do. Contributory	90	nil. a	17
Moran, Assam	180	......	30
Mothola, Assam	100	12 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	12 p. ct.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. c	...
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co.	100	9½ p. ct.	100
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	nil. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil. a	32
Okayti Tea Co., Ld.	65	......	65
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. a	86
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	10p. ct. a	82
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. a	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. a	84
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. c	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	13 p. ct.	110
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	3 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	55	nil. a	45
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. c	38
Singbulli & Murmah	100	6 p. ct.	91
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4½p. ct. a	65
Singlo Tea Co.	100	10 p. ct.	120
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	105
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. a	85
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7½ p. ct.	73
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	......	Lqd
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	48
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	9 p. ct. a	96
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct. a	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	5 per ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. a	175
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	25
Washabarie, W. Dooars	100	15 p. ct. a	105

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1888.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1888.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1887.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

SEVERAL important judicial changes are expected shortly at home. Baron Huddleston's health has for some time been a source of anxiety to his friends, and it is probable that he will be obliged soon to obtain rest and relief in retirement. Mr. Justice Denman, too, has reached the time of life when even the most energetic workers begin to weary of harness. Sir William Field's deafness is increasing, and Sir James Hannen, it is also thought, is only waiting for the close of the Parnell Commission to seek rest from his own official duties.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re. 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

MONSOON RATES, Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Single-poled Tent, &c., at No. 40, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ALL now talk about our Kioto Crockery, and wonder how we are able to sell half a Dinner Set of 30 pieces for six persons for only Rs. 16. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanille, Mango, Peaches and Raspberry; Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY, AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-12 per lb. A Tea of finest leaf and full of golden tips with delicious flavour and aroma. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE, Second-hand ICE MACHINES (Clarke's pattern.) No matter if they do not work.—No. 400, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by a Native Gentleman in Bombay a TEACHER to improve his knowledge of English. An English Gentleman preferred. Please apply, stating terms, &c., to "S. J. L." care of this paper.

WANTED a MATE for Pilot Schooner. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem; an Officer for the Kennery Life-boat pay Rs. 141 per mensem. Apply personally with testimonials to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

WANTED by a European a Situation as MANAGERESS in a Hotel or Boarding-house, or ASSISTANT in a house of business. Has had experience in both. Good address and thoroughly understands the Native language. Apply, stating particulars, to "L. B.," care of Post Office, Mussoorie.

WANTED AT ONCE a Man who thoroughly understands the Business of a DUBASH. Apply personally with testimonials to "K.," care of this paper.

WANTED—A TEACHER of RUSSIAN.—Address No. 100, care of this office.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WALER GELDING, 13-3, strong, sound to be sold cheap.—W. B., care of this office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. runs. English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, BELOW MESSRS. WALLACE & Co., APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, the very valuable and handsome black, teak, and satinwood, household furniture of a gentleman, including hanging and table lamps, bycicle, violin, a large musical box in perfect order, a semigrand piano, &c, &c.

ALSO

On account and risk of those concerned, a consignment of steel trunks of various descriptions and sizes, bath tubs, gindi stands with furniture, folding iron cots, single and double woven wire mattresses and perambulators with rubber wheels.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. punctually, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the central building of Altamont House, Cambaila Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood, blackwood and inlaid satin inlaid substantial and richly carved household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, the property of J. P. Cornforth, Esq, amongst which will be found a richly carved solid blackwood four poster with pyramedical posts, mattresses and a sliding awning, gown and clothes presses, pier tables and chiffoniers of rare workmanship, chairs and dining tables of Robert's and Wimbridge's pattern, rich Brussels carpet, a hammock by Seydel, Defries' patent safety hanging lamps, and the universally appreciated diamant table and wall lamps, English folding chairs with tapestried backs, an English cheval glass, a telescopic binocular, an opera glass, a microscope, the Hamonia type writer, oleographs, oil and hand paintings, rare and choice plants and other articles too numerous to mention. The property is on view, and the catalogues are ready.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 18, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Coasting s. s. Kristna, 199 tons, Captain Md. Budroodin, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, intermediate Ports, and Mangalore with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Knight of St. George, 1,933 tons, Captain J. Durant, sails to-day for Havre with a general cargo, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. W. McCausland as saloon passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lewins, sailed yesterday evening for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, and Marmagao, with a general cargo and Mr G M Corkell and Mr R Westbroke as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Amarapoora, 1,618 tons, Captain J Pagan, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and a quantity of gun cotton. She is consigned to Messrs John M Heyn and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H. M. Ingram, sailed yesterday evening for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers. For Plymouth.—Captain J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol, Mrs. Simpson and 3 children and 11 deck passengers, and 5 dock passengers for Kurrachee.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's. s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh with a general cargo, 25 cases of opium, and the following cabin passengers:—Chevalier Kenn de Hoogerwoerd and Madame Kenn de Hoogerwoerd, Mrs R C Raffin and daughter, and Mr B P Narielwalla and 63 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sails to-day for Rutnagherry, Malabar Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr J B Macfarlane. For Tellicherry—Mr Lipman, and Mr Bommin. For Mangalore—Revd Stanislas de Bona, and Mr and Mrs Tate, and 20 deck passengers for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Roumania	2207	Hillcoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
" Damascus	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Gutenfels	1750	Tares	H	Glade & Co.
" Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W.&A.Graham&Co
" Chilka	1450	Gunning	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Idar	2595	Poland	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Drumfell	1563	Chubb	N	E. Bates & Co.
" Kt. of St. George	1933	Durant	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Othello	1934	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Armenia	2218	Read	Q	W.&A.Graham&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Newcomen	1352	Hansen	1	Ralli Bros.
" Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
" Khalif	1475	Nash	5	R. Framjee.
" Byculla	1072	Kendall	6	M. Mackenzie & Co
" Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	7	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
" Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
" Busheer	539	Lewins	10	M. Mackenzie & Co
" Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" River Indus	2255	Murray	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Amarapoora (s)	Pagan	London, April 9.
17	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Busreh, May 3.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao, &c.
	Hindoo (s)	Pelerre	Jedda.
	Gutenfels (s)	Tareo	Calcutta.
	Maharaja (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta and Coast.
	Peninsular (s)	Orman	Aden and London.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, &c.
18	Asia (s)	Rickfor	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Knight of St. George, Durant, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 13.—Ship British Peer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Bancoora s	......	Bombay.
	Nurjahan s	......	Bombay.
	Bhundara s	......	Negapatam.
	Niobe s	......	Calcutta.
15	Roma s	......	Singapore.
	Navarino s	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
13	Umballa (s)	......	Bombay.
14	Duke of Devonshire s	......	Calcutta.
	Bancoora s	......	Calcutta.
	Edendale s	......	Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Tufnell, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave.

MAY 16.

Farrell, Depy Surgn-Genl, Bl, I M S, on furlough, from Lahore.

MAY 17.

Ebden, Lt-Col, Bo, 10th Bo L I, on leave.

Garret, Major, Bl, 1st Inf, H C, on leave, from Ellichpore.

Crawley, Col, Bl, The King's Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo. Cavy, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

Campbell, Lt-Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Farrel, Dept Surg-Genl, Bl, I M S, on furlough, to England.

Martin, Major, Bo. on furlough to England.

Ebden, Lt-Col, on leave, to England.

Garret, Major, Bl, 1st Inspr, H C, on leave, to England.

Crawley, Col, Bl, The King's Regt, on leave, to England.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, to Simla.

Patterson, Surgn-Major, Bombay, I M S, on leave, M C, to England.

Dixon, Lieut, Bo, RE, on privilege leave, to England.

Prall, Surgn, Bo, Bo M S, on duty, to Deesa.

Corbett, Major, Bo 2nd Glost, on leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery

Bombay, May 18, 1889.

1. The heavy guns will be fired by the R. A. from middle ground Battery this afternoon, members are invited to attend. A launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Uniform without side-arms and without the badge on helmets.

2. The guns at Cross Island will be fired by the R. A. on Monday afternoon. A steam launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. Dress Uniform without side arms and without the badge on helmets.

By Order.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,

Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

2394 Damascus (s), Douglas.

1469 Kangra (s), Ingram.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2218 Armenia (s), Read.

1913 Clan Buchanan (s), Miller.

2207 Roumania (s), Hillcoat.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.

3045 Runic (s), Thompson.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2485 Amphitrite, Lemesich.

1975 Peveril (s), Burgess.

2485 Poseidon (s), Mersa.

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA, &c.

2656 Idar (s), Poland

FOR ANTWERP.

2102 Lycia (s), Fletcher.

2151 Strathclyde (s), White.

2298 Star of England (s), Simpson.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1493 Europa (s), Jones.

2255 River Indus (s), Murray.

FOR GENOA.

2333 Indra (s), McGill.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2667 Arara (s), Mackinlay.

FOR HULL.

1931 Othello (s), Mundy.

FOR HAMBURG.

1491 Khalif (s), Nash.

FOR MAURITIUS.

708 Haidee, Letoix.

FOR ILOILO.

1826 Glenmorven (s), Wright.

FOR HAVRE.

1568 Dramfell (s), Chubb.

1973 Kt. of St. George (s), Durant.

PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

1388 Newcomen (s)), Hansen.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1492 Larnaca (s), Steeves.

FOR CHINA.

2022 Deccan (s), Cole.

1615 Nizam (s), Crury.

1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.

FOR ADEN.

1611 Assam (s), Browne.

FOR KARACHI.

1239 Dago (s).

1161 Falka (s), Merrifield.

FOR BASSEIN.

1571 Stella (s), Partridge.

UNFIXED

STEAMERS.

1464 Bishopsgate (s), Willis.

1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.

1912 Kairos (s), Liddle.

1913 Recta (s), Lowe.

1775 Sultan (s), Collins.

SHIPS.

574 Bua Pan, Sextroph.

635 Ta Hongkong, Steinbring.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— Ceylon, Channer.

— I. M. S. Clive, Creagh.

— H. M. S. Euphrates, Evans.

— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.

— I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Tindall.

— H. M. S. Lawrence, Jones.

— H. M. S. Sphinx, Bolders.

A (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.

B (Torpedo Boat), Page.

C (Torpedo Boat), Butler.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

A PRESS telegram under yesterday's date announces that the Bank of England had notified that it will redeem the balance of three per cent. Consols at 101½ under a discount of 1 per cent. per annum till next July; and those funds were ⅛ higher at 99⅛. Silver was unchanged at 42⅛d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £67⅝ and £70¾ respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109½. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 87½; and Exchange on London was again a centime down, at francs 25·20. The Indian Council allotted 1¼ lakhs of extra Bills on Madras at 1s. 4⅛d. and a lakh of Wire transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-32d., an advance of 1-16d. in each case on the rates obtained at Wednesday's biddings. The London Exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight at remained at 1s. 4d., to which it was advanced on Wednesday.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England disclosed a falling off in the Reserve of 4 per cent. since the previous Wednesday, its proportion to the Liabilities having declined to 37 per cent. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rates for 3 months' sight short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper remained at 1⅝ and 1⅞, respectively.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed was firm yesterday, and we note an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed to arrive by both routes and of 3d. in Liverpool quality, Bombay Seed remaining at 40s. 3d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was firm and Wednesday's nominal quotations are still given Wheat remained quiet with prices unchanged all round.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool yesterday. Surats steady, the price of Mid.-American having advanced 1-16d., say to 6 1-16d. per lb.; but arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The sales, however, only reached 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The spot price of Cotton in New York was unaltered yesterday at 11 1-16 cents, but August Futures were five points lower, at 10·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were small at 1,000 bales, and the totals for the three seasons now compare as undernoted:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts ...	1,000	4,000	800
Five days' do. ...	11,000	23,400	8,500
Since 1st Sept.' 88 ...	5,425,000	5,315,400	5,154,100

The firmer feeling which was noticeable in our local market yesterday has been more marked to-day in presence of the improvement at Liverpool, and demand having returned to a great extent, a considerable business has been transacted at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Dharwar, and at full rates for other descriptions. In addition to a line of Dharwar, done with European buyers, at Rs. 230, Bengals were taken at Rs. 205-6, Barsee at Rs. 215, Compta at Rs. 206, Dhulia at Rs. 209, and a little Verumgaum, at Rs. 210½, and Akola Ginned at Rs. 218 per candy, the market having closed firm with an upward tendency.

WHEAT is neglected, only a small business being reported to-day; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS.—A revival of enquiry has led to a large business, more particularly in *Linseed* to-day in a firm market; but we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,246	bales.
Wheat	54,837	cwt.
Linseed	10,450	"
Rapeseed	3,812	"
Gingelly	1,099	"
Poppyseed	2,282	"

FREIGHTS are firm, the relets which had depressed the market having been nearly all worked off. Steamer agents have been asking 18s. 9d. per ton to-day, but takers are scarce. The Runic (s) was rechartered yesterday (the original charter having repudiated the charter made in March) at 18s. to 18s. 9d. per ton to two ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's rates, and closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, business having been done at 1s. 4 7-16d. and later at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the mail and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for next mail—the 21st instant. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-32d	"
France do.	1·73¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather active to-day, and rates have not been without movement. Opening at 99 15-16, the cash price advanced to par, but the rate was not maintained, and at closing 99⅞ to 15-16 was quoted. For the next account 100 3-16 was the quotation for a time; but strong buyers coming forward 100¼ was soon named, and a good deal was booked at that rate. For the 30th June account 100⅜ has been the quotation. 4½ per cents are called ⅛ per cent. lower at 104⅛.

SHARES.—Mill shares have been in some little demand to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit shares at Rs. 630; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Manufacturing, at Rs. 1,030, and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, at Rs. 605; Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 985; and Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,280. Jewraj Balloo are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,000. Badham, Pile are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 160; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 down, at Rs. 387 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17¼ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	155
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	102	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	4:0
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	41	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	103
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	362½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	50
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	111
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	105
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	1325
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	37
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	259	..		210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	150	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	40
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	135
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Colkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,580
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARVEY—April 25, at 16, Hanover Terrace, Ladbroke Square, London, Alexander Harvey, MD, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen, aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—May 1, at Dilkunah, S E Afghanistan, the wife of C W E Cooper, Frontier Roads, of a son.

GRUNBERG—May 11, at 10 Hungerford Street, the wife of F Grunberg, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICOLAS—May 9, at Agra, Lieutenant-Colonel F C Nicolas, Royal Artillery, Commanding, RA, Bundelkhand District.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

THE scheme for the amalgamation of the Presidency Armies and the substitution in their place of one army divided into four corps under Lieutenants-General with one Commander-in-Chief residing for the greater part of the year in Simla has, as we anticipated, been set aside by the Secretary of State. This is a great disappointment for those who imagined that all was accomplished when the project of amalgamation, which had been so often formulated, was once again put upon paper, and had received the unanimous approval of the higher military authorities at head-quarters, whose horn would be exalted by the change. No severity of criticism and no keen scrutiny could be expected from men who would not be human if they were not pleased and dazzled by the prospect of finding themselves raised to the proud position of being the sole depositories of military authority and military patronage in the Empire of India. It would be scarcely less futile to expect that they should feel or own to any misgivings on such a subject or even admit that there was another side to the question than to suppose that their friends and relations, writing on the proposed revolution in the constitution of the forces of this continent, would be able to conceive the possibility that while the weight of official influence at Simla is thrown like the sword of Bremius in the scale, all the considerations of high policy which must operate on the minds of statesmen with whom the responsibility remains in the last resort, are overwhelming, and kick the beam. These considerations and the arguments founded on them by officers of the highest authority have been fully set forth from time to time. They are on record in official documents which are by no means inaccessible; we have ourselves repeatedly drawn attention to them, and pointed out that no serious attempt has been ever made by the advocates of the momentous change proposed to refute or combat them. Facts and arguments which could not be met have been ignored, and those who imagined that the whole question was settled when half a dozen officials in Simla had convinced themselves and their friends, lived in a fool's paradise. Their self-deception was in no degree diminished when it was found that Sir Charles Dilke, who speaks like a book on army questions, was convinced by Sir Frederick Roberts in the course of a flying visit to the frontier in the last cold weather that the amalgamation of the three Presidency armies is essential to the security of India. The disappointment is great indeed when it comes to be understood that the Government at Home will have nothing to say to this "essential;" that "the refusal is couched in language of the most positive kind;" that in fact there is an end once for all to an indispensible act of consolidation on which the future of this part of the world was erroneously but very positively assumed to depend. We are sorry for Sir Charles Dilke in this connection. He has allowed himself to be misled by representations which were quite plausible in themselves, but which would not have stood the test which was quite within his reach had he chosen to put out his hand for it.

Within the ample volume of the Army Commission Report, submitted to Parliament long after the Simla Commission had recommended the abolition of the Presidency Commander-in-Chief as a measure of economy—which the Commissioners in their simplicity imagined would effect a saving of a million sterling per annum—there is a whole armoury of facts which are quite decisive against a step so hastily suggested. The facts show conclusively that not only was the anticipated economy which was then put forward as the sufficing reason for the change a mere fiction of the brain, the proposed system being much more cumbrous and costly than the old, but that the political and geographic considerations which had been quite overlooked by the majority of the Commission were conclusive against the wisdom of the proposal. The Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Kimberley in his turn, submitted the report of the Commission to criticism which it was not found capable of sustaining. It is well to bear in mind that at the outset the main and indeed the sole object put before the Commission when it was constituted by Lord Lytton's Government was the necessity of effecting economy in the military expenditure, which had been greatly swollen during the Afghan War. The purpose of the Commission was to bring about a reduction of expenditure, and incidentally any changes or improvements, which might be conducive to that result, were within the scope of their instructions. It was altogether as a measure of economy that the Commission recommended that the Presidency Commands should be abolished. Four army corps were to be created and placed under the Lieutenant-General, taking his order from the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta or at Simla, and having no connection with the local Governments. It was further recommended that the solitary surviving Commander-in-Chief should have no connection with the Supreme Government. This suggestion was disapproved by Lord Lytton's Council. The delusive idea that this reconstruction would effect an annual saving of a crore and twenty-five lakhs per annum was its strongest and, indeed, in the minds of the Commission, sufficing recommendation. The then Commander-in-Chief took alarm, and pointed out that the economy sought was to be obtained really by a reduction in the number of the regiments, and changes in the divisional and brigade organisation, which would, in his opinion, have a disastrous effect on the discipline and control of the Army. When the calculations of the Commission were subjected to examination in London, the amount of the estimated economy was reduced by the first sifting from a million and a quarter to half a million. Further scrutiny reduced the saving to one hundred and fifty thousand all told. When Lord Kimberley directed attention to the amounts which would be required to compensate retired officers, it was found that even this small economy disappeared, and was replaced by an increment in expenditure of nearly two lakhs. The Commission had counted reductions in the strength of the Army which had no necessary connection with the creation of four army corps, as savings to be effected by the amalgamation. The small reduction in the strength of the army actually effected was but the prelude to an increase in the numerical strength of the forces soon afterwards when Lord Randolph Churchill became Secretary of State.

It unfortunately happened that the publication of the Report of the Army Commission was withheld at the time, and owing to this circumstance the public never really understood that the recommendations for the abolition of the Presidency Armies rested on an illusory financial basis. It was generally assumed that the proposal was made in the hope of reorganising the military forces of India upon the German model. Nothing could be further from the reality. The essence of the German system is that each army corps is self-contained, self-administered, and complete in itself in every respect. The existing Presidency Armies could be brought up to that ideal without any great difficulty. But their abolition and the constitution of one army divided into four corps, all taking their orders from Calcutta or Simla, and having no real relation with the area of the country in which they are quartered, would be the very antithesis of the German system. It is self-evident that in India of all countries a system which keeps the military forces in watertight compartments is of primary importance. Sir Richard Temple submitted a memorandum to the Government of India ten years ago in which he showed that for high political reasons it had always been regarded as a fundamental axiom that the armies of India should be kept distinct in race and creed. The proposal of the Army Commission was that Hindustanis of one of the two Bengal army corps should be kept in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, where they would be amongst their own kith and kin, while the Sikhs and Punjabis should be stationed in the Punjab. It was clear that the Army Commission, when making such a recommendation, had forgotten all the teaching of Indian history. Sir Richard Temple, remembering the lessons of the Mutiny, urged strongly that the armies should be kept distinct, and he argued with great force that the fact that each army serving a particular Government is by that fact differentiated from the others, and a healthy spirit of emulation is encouraged. He also pointed out that as an administrative arrangement the centralisation of the work covering the vast areas now divided between three armies would be excessive and dangerous, and beyond the grasp of any Commander-in-Chief. A consideration of the ratio of the railway communications in Germany and France to the army corps in those countries with that sought to be established in India gives strength to Sir Richard Temple's contention that the distances would render effective administration out of the question. The largest army corps in Germany is quartered in a province a hundred miles across. In Madras the distance is nearly 1,100 miles. In Germany the ratio of miles of railway to the area of country is as 1 to 16, and in France as 1 to 22. In India it is as 1 to 215. Sir Frederick Haines, when Commander-in-Chief, was so convinced of the impracticability of endeavouring to adapt the system which suits Germany, to India, which it does not suit at all, that he could not bring himself to believe that the scheme would ever be carried out. He dwelt on the fact that the Indian population and the English Army in India have no single feature in common with the German Army and the German Government which are really the German population with the national Government at their head. Sir Frederick Haines had a firmer grip of the factors of the problem than Sir Charles Dilke has obtained. He has been justified the by the result in his prediction that the present system of military organisation in India will not be thrown aside for a new fangled scheme which is not suited to the special circumstances of the Empire.

THE governing body of the Cathedral High Schools have, we understand, at length received the permission of Government to dispose of their White Elephant, the boys' school building at the junction of the Esplanade and Hornby Roads. This very ornate building has not proved a scholastic success; it is too public and too noisy for a school-house, and possesses no space for that necessary adjunct, a school play-ground, and we shall be glad to hear that the governing body has succeeded in ridding themselves of that incubus. The building was, it will be remembered, offered two years ago to the Municipality as a Municipal Office, but was passed over in favour of the site at Bori Bunder, where Mr. Stevens is now putting in the foundations of the new buildings. The Cathedral High School site is, however, in one of the finest in Bombay, and is admirably suitable for a bank, for lawyers' chambers, and many other business purposes, and will, no doubt, sooner or later, meet with a purchaser. The Director of Public Instruction, in reporting on the proposed change in the site of the schools, is somewhat harsh in his criticism of the past managers of the school; the building, he says, was originally located at the other end of the city, and Government sanctioned its removal to the Fort, although the Educational Departmental rules were not exactly complied with, Cathedral High Schools. the managers now ask for a second move, after Government has expended more than one lakh of rupees in building grants, in addition to a grant of one of the best sites in Bombay, and, adds the Director sarcastically, there is no guarantee that a new governing body will not a few years hence ask for a third removal. The governing body have, however, learnt their lesson; they have found to their cost that the practical requirements of a school are not always secured by the elaborate ornamentation of a prominent street corner, and are not likely to repeat the mistake they are now endeavouring to rectify. They have, moreover, in the new buildings of the Indo-British Institution on the Esplanade, and the Wilson Memorial College at Chaupati good examples of the kind of building really required. We trust that with the new buildings, wherever they may be located, the requirements of the play-ground and gymnasium will not be overlooked, and that should the new school be located, as proposed at one time, on the site of the Military Pay Office in Hornby Road, arrangements will be made for preserving within the school compound the fine clump of trees which now exist there, and which are a great ornament to the locality. It would be a sad pity to sacrifice these fine trees by ruthlessly clearing the ground for building purposes.

SURGEON-GENERAL PINKERTON, in his annual report on the administration and progress of hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, indicates what in his opinion are a few of the chief requirements of a city like Bombay. First of these, and one which he asserts there is great need for, is a "large hospital for the treatment of acute infectious and contagious diseases." This opinion has been so oft-repeated that it has become a platitude. But it is well that a report written on the eve of his retirement that the Surgeon-General should leave a legacy of counsel to Government and to his successor that in the projects which may hereafter come under consideration this may not be overlooked. The duty of the Municipality with reference to such a hospital is plainly stated. It is manifestly undesirable, writes Dr. Pinkerton, to admit cases of small-pox and relapsing fever into a large general hospital. Relapsing fever, the product mainly of over-crowding, frequently occurs among Municipal servants, he declares, and this being so, "it is only right to expect the Municipality should provide for their isolation, comfort, and treatment." I agree, he adds, with Brigade-Surgeon Gray, "that it must be considered the duty of a wealthy Municipality like Bombay to provide suitable accommodation for all contagious diseases as they should not be admitted into any general hospital." Dr. Pinkerton further urges upon Government the urgent necessity for the compulsory segregation and detention of lepers. He admits that the Allbless Home at Trombay meets a want and is a step in the right direction, but he declares, as we on many previous occasions have declared, that in the absence of the power to segregate and detain lepers, the institution falls short of what is required. "An Act," he writes, "is required to confine vagrant lepers within a cordon drawn round a leper village," and he urges that such a village might readily be established in the Thana district, where the lepers "would be able to cultivate land and help to maintain themselves and where they would not be a nuisance and a menace." With regard to the village proposal Dr. Pinkerton evidently deems it a matter to which public generosity might be well directed, for he says he has intentionally brought it forward with other matters in his report, because he knows there are philanthropists in Bombay able and willing to aid in any scheme for the improvement of public health.

NEXT to the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exhibition the object calculated to attract most interest, among Frenchmen at any rate, will be the monster wine tun, which, by this time, doubtless, has reached its destination. Only a few weeks ago M. Eiffel declared his work to "beat creation," as the Americans express it, and now it is boasted that the new tun surpasses that which three hundred years ago was built at Heidelberg by "one Michael Warner, of Landavia, the principal maker of the worke." The old tun in the castle cellars was said to have been deposed from its proud supremacy over all the other wine casks. But those responsible for this assertion spoke without knowledge. The new tun is capable of containing 200,000 bottles, that of Heidelberg 236,000. But the new one possesses, or will possess, more than one advantage over its ancient prototype. Its contents will be still champagne instead of the sour Rhine wine, which fills—or rather once filled—that on the banks of the Neckar. The owners of the new tun are the grape-growers of Epernay, who, though possessing the vast chalk caves in which many past vintages are stowed, decided to build this huge receptacle as large as a two-storeyed bungalow, for their superior non-effervescent wine in which it is to become a beverage fit for the gods. Twelve yoke of oxen, when the mail left, were engaged dragging the tun along the country roads of France to the capital, striking wonder, and terror too, among all beholders, for its progress has been somewhat eventful. Twice have the wheels beneath it sunk in the broken road, and on yet another occasion it carried away the eaves of an ancient hostelry at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. If the Epernay tun does not eclipse that which Longfellow has declared to be "next to the Alhambra of Granada the most magnificent ruin of the Middle Ages," with regard to carrying capacity, it has had more varied experiences, and it is also more artistic. M. Navlet, an expert carver in wood, has ornamented it in an elaborate manner. The design represents champagne as a virgin in splendid health with the radiant face and exquisite figure, offering Albion a bunch of grapes, and under it is the legend "La Champagne offrant un raisin à l'Angleterre." The appropriateness of this design and legend is not quite clear, except that it recognises Albion as the chief lover of the vinous virgin. But this by some is regarded as improbable, and a correspondent who has seen and described the gigantic wine barrel looks upon it as good humoured badinage and concludes a description of it by remarking that on mature consideration the carver thought it wise not to show the other hand extended for the money, and as it stands it seems to embody the triumphant line of Pierre Dupont: *Ils n'en pas ont en Angleterre.*

THE HON. J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I. senior member of of H. E. the Governor's Council. left Bombay on six months' leave of absence by yesterday's English mail steamer. Mr. Richey, having lunched at the Royal Yacht Club, came at 4 o'clock to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by a number of friends, several of whom accompanied him to the mail boat. Among them were Dr. Hojel, Messrs. W. H. Crowe, T. D. Little, G. Jacob, Jehangirsha E. Kohiyar, Prince Samatsinghjee of Palitana, Prince Ajitsinghjee Kumar of Dhrangadra, Mr. Krishnarao Pandurang, Member of Council, Dhrangadra, Pundit Shiamjee Krishna Varman, Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Messrs. Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakil, M. B. Dadabhoy, Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Cawasjee Dadabhoy, &c. After receiving the parting greetings of his friends, Mr. Richey was about to descend the bunder steps for the steam launch that was waiting for him, when, to the agreeable surprise of all those present, he was accosted by Mr. C. B. Pritchard, who acts for him as Member of Council, and who happened at the moment to land from the Kurrachee mail steamer and was ascending the bunder steps from the opposite direction. The meeting between the out-going and in-coming Members of Council was as hearty as it was unexpected; and Mr. Pritchard turned it to advantage by accompanying Mr. Richey to the mail steamer. The land battery fired a salute of fifteen guns in connection with Mr. Richey's departure. Among other passengers by yesterday's steamer were Mr. Steven Jacob, Accountant General, Bombay; General Sir C. Gough; Surgeon-Major Patterson; Mr. R. Sedgwick; and Major Martin, lately a member of the Municipal Corporation.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* somewhat rashly hopes to be forgiven for saying that the ablest man in India to-day is an Irishman. We mean, of course, Sir Raymond West of the Bombay Council, with whom so many of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are angry because, being a man of clear insight and resolute purpose, he will not permit Mr. Crawford to escape the exposure which he has merited, but which a too facile Commission would have allowed him. No greater misfortune, says the Calcutta paper, could have befallen our rule than the exposure and punishment of his subordinate while Mr. Crawford himself escape both.

THE *Indian Witness* is "shocked" to see the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* surrender a whole page to an advertisement of the whiskies and wines of a well-known firm of wine merchants:—"Public conscience demands consistency in religious publications. It will not do to denounce intemperance in episcopal addresses and diocesan conferences, and then blazon an advertisement of the denounced traffic upon the pages of an official magazine of the Church. Public opinion is wheeling into line with the utterance of the inspired prophet: 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink.' God will send spiritual drought and barrenness upon any individual and any Church that touches the unclean thing. We shall hope the editor was ignorant of the advertisement in question unless it appears again."

THE Brahmo sect in Assam, ambitious of closely following in the footsteps of Christian missionaries, have organized a mission to preach the doctrines of their faith among the Khasis—the savage tribe living in the hills of Shillong and Charapanja. A short statement of the principles of Brahmoism has been published in the Khasi language, and it is in some demand among the leading Khasis. To make transcendental theists of the Khasis cannot be an easy task, and it is difficult to believe that the Brahmos will succeed.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Simla Bank held on Wednesday it was decided, by 131 votes representing 1,070 shares, against 22 votes representinue 177 shares, that application should be made to the Court for permission to discontinue the liquidation when the depositors have been paid, with a view to re-establishing the bank.

GOVERNMENT has purchased the coins collected by the Boundary Commission. They are over 4,600 in number: and they have been given over to Mr. C. J. Rodgers of Amritsar, one of our leading numismatists, to catalogue. Some of the coins are, as might have been expected, of great interest. Others, remarks the Lahore paper, were appear to have been bought by weight.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper [illegible] an occurrence at Hughli which, he says, [illegible] ed a great sensation amongst the Maho[illegible] the district. A Hindu Assistant Surge[illegible] corpse of a Mahomedan who had died in [illegible] hospital cremated at a Hindu burning-gh[illegible]

A TRAVELLER who has recently gone f[illegible] markand to Peshawar states that he had see[illegible] Khan at Samarkand. He is accommodated [illegible] marks an up-country paper, curiously enoug[illegible] the same house at Samarkand where Abdul R[illegible] man Khan, the present Amir, used to ho[illegible] and, like him, gets a monthly honorarium e[illegible] lent to 1,250 rupees for the support of h[illegible] and his followers. The same traveller sta[illegible] Sultan Murad Khan, of Kalaghan, who i[illegible] Samarkand, gets no fixed honorarium a[illegible] that his expenses are paid by the Russi[illegible] Governor of Samarkand pays him mo[illegible] than to the other Sirdars, and sends [illegible] daily for him in the morning and evenin[illegible]

THE elder son of Sirdar Ishak Khan [illegible] to have left Chaharjui by rail either fo[illegible] Tashkend.

THE Station Master of Muridki, North-West[illegible] Railway, has been arrested for the unlawful pos[illegible] session of arms. From information received his house was searched and a sword and small dagger were found. The offender was brought for trial under police custody to Lahore on the morning of the 10th instant.

Truth fishes up the views of Samuel Ta[illegible] Coleridge, as expressed in his "Table Talk," [illegible] the Union and its consequences. The first passa[illegible] was published in 1831, the second in 1833:—

I am sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannexing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the Union. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the Union, but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which, he effected it, made it the most fatal blow that ever was levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. . . .

If any modification of the Union takes place, I trust it will be a total divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. I am sure we have lived a cat-and-dog life with it. How miserably imbecile and objectless has the English government of Ireland been for forty years past! Oh for a great man—but one really great man—who could feel the weight and the power of a principle, and unflinchingly put it into act!

THE *Dublin Express* says the voluntary contributions to the disestablished Irish Church for 1888 amounted to £148,000, an increase of £11,400 over the previous year. The total voluntary contributions since the disestablishment exceed £3,500,000. The total capital sum appropriated to parochial sustentation is under four millions, the interest on which, if divided equally, would give each of the 1,300 clergy £117 per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question put by Mr. Maclean, read the four amendments to the Indian Factory Act proposed by the Government of India. Lord Cross, he said, had agreed to them, and suggested, besides, that there should be four days' holiday in each month, and that the exempti on of Government factories should not go beyond section 93 of the English Act.

LADY SANDHURST AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MAY 17.

The Judges of the Court of Appeal have unanimously decided that the sex of Lady Sandhurst debars her from membership of the County Council.

THE STRIKES IN WESTPHALIA.

BERLIN, MAY 16.

There are signs that the miners' strike in Westphalia is coming to an end.

The Emperor William, in receiving a deputation of mine owners to-day, urged them to come to a compromise with the men.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

TIFLIS, MAY 16.

The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day *en route* to St. Petersburgh and met with a most brilliant reception.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, with outward English mails of 10th instant, left here for Aden at 4 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF RAJA NARAYEN PERSHAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

Raja Narayen Pershad, the old Peshkar of Hyderabad, died on the 14th instant. He preceded the younger Salar Jung as Minister in 1883; but was displaced by Lord Ripon at the end of that year.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase in the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests, which at present stands at Rs. 1,700, rising to Rs 2,000. In future it will be Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,500.

EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Lahore on Wednesday night at the theatre, where a lecture was being delivered by the Bishop. The audience rose and made for the doors.

SUDDEN DEATH AND BURIAL OF A BURMESE PRINCESS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Circular Road witnessed a sight last evening which it has not seen for a very long time. The occasion was the funeral of Princess Kyouk Sochk Thakey, the only surviving daughter of the late Burmese King Mindoon Min, whose family was ruthlessly massacred by Theebaw's orders. On Wednesday morning the Princess attended to household duties as usual, but in the afternoon she complained of a pain in the chest, which brought on restlessness, and in the course of a few minutes she fell down dead, the result probably of heart disease. Medical help was sent for, but when the doctors arrived they pronounced her to be dead some time ago. She was only twenty years old. A telegram was immediately sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, but no reply being received up to five o'clock yesterday evening, the funeral was arranged in right royal style. Crowds of natives and Europeans thronged the Circular Road, and traffic for some time was impeded. The mother of the deceased, with her son and his wives, followed with a band of musicians, who played a mournful tune all the way. The body was interred in the Royal Cemetry in the suburbs. The natives were greatly impressed with the ceremony, being the first of its kind in Calcutta.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB MANDLIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, MAY 17.

A public meeting of influential gentlemen and presided over by the Collector was held yesterday to honour the memory of the late Rao Saheb Mandlik. A letter of condolence to his son was resolved upon. A committee was appointed to devise measures to perpetuate the Rao Saheb's memory.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service:—Messrs. J. C. Leupolt, W. Lane, C. Donovan, and J. W. Tawney.

The notification placing the services of Mr. E. Harward at the disposal of the Assam Government has been cancelled.

The services of Mr. W. B. Brown are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Lieutenant J. A. H. Woodward are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay is posted temporarily as Political Agent of Bhopawar.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald is appointed Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, on return from leave, will be reappointed Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, in addition to his military duties.

The following officers have been granted furlough to Europe:—

Colonel H. M. B. Burlton for 143 days.

Colonel C. I. Lane for one year and ninety days.

Colonel J. C. Jackson on private affairs for one year.

Lieutenant R. D. Angelo on medical certificate [illegible]ne year.

[illegible]tenant-Colonel David Clapham Andrew, who [illegible]ed, has been conferred a good service pen-[illegible]

[illegible] John Rootsey Strutt, Bombay Staff [illegible] Colonel H. P. Close, of the same corps, [illegible] to colonel's allowance, and his dates of [illegible]ions, appointments, and war services have [illegible]zetted.

[illegible]F. L. O'Callaghan is appointed Consulting [illegible]eer for State Railways in India, *vice* Sir [illegible]dford Molesworth, retired.

The services of Major-General de Perkins, Chief [illegible]ngineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P. W. D., has been placed at the disposal [illegible]f the Military Department. Colonel A. Le-[illegible]surier succeeds him.

[illegible] Rayner Childe Barker, of the Telegraph De-[illegible]nt, has been appointed a Companion of the [illegible]minent Order of the Indian Empire.

[illegible] Schmuck is appointed in charge of the [illegible] Consulate at Aden, *vice* Mr. J. Woodtli.

[illegible]ervices of Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. E. [illegible]re replaced at the disposal of the Punjab [illegible]nent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MAY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here [illegible]m Kurrachee this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

[illegible]he Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here [illegible]m Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino, which left Bombay on the 10th instant at 2 p. m., arrived here yesterday noon.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

The mail steamer Clyde from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,800,000; increase, £900,000; public deposits, £10,300,000; increase, £1,900,000; other deposits, £28,200,000; increase, £3,800,000; other securities, £25,900,000; increase, £4,600,000; notes and gold, £14,500,000; increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE LONDON LIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

PINERO and Boulanger! Such a combination! Such an ill-assorted duo! Yet these are the names that are on every one's lips this week. Have you seen 'le brav'? Have you been to Pinero's play? But let us take one at a time to discuss. The question is who comes first. Shall we choose by order of merit or seniority. In the long run, we are told by wise people and good books that merit is sure to be rewarded. So we shall leave Pinero to the long run as his works are meritorious, and give precedence to 'le brav général,' about whose works there are differences of opinion, whose name is of the present hour and whose popularity is fleeting as the dandelion seed or the cloud of smoke—puff—and it is blown to the winds.

* * *

'Le brav' has arrived on our shores—we call them shores still poetically, though the reality is not such, our shore in this case being the great station of Charing Cross. Boulanger has come, he is in our midst, a full grown lion, waiting only for his keeper to trot him out to view. And everyone says he will be well received. The stock of lions has run low. Indian Princes and Buffalo Bills have grown common, and so a brand new conspirator who has broken his parole is likely to be a thorough success in London drawing-rooms, where something new is always required to whet the blasé appetite. A deputation of admirers waited on the General on his arrival and told him what their feelings were about his banishment. And Boulanger bowed low over the pretty white hand that offered him sympathy and a posy of his favourite oeillets, smiled entrancingly on his admirers, made old men weep, and young men shout their strong throats hoarse with enthusiasm, and finally stormed the British Matron's heart by pressing a chaste salute on the brow of her baby. Boulanger's evenings will be pretty well filled up during the coming season. Already invitations are pouring in for the pleasure of meeting the fascinating conspirator; and whether Mrs. Grundy likes it or not, he will probably be everywhere. And during his visit to England 'le brav général' will effect his little economies. On his House in Paris is a great big bill "A Lover," and those who are willing to give much money in exchange for notoriety, may easily do so without trouble. A Paris correspondent writes that there is great curiosity among the frequenters of the Bois, to see the fair-haired Madame de B., who accompanied General Boulanger to Brussels. She drives every afternoon in the Avenue des Acacias in a superb coupe drawn by a pair of splendid bays. She is apparently young, apparently fair, and apparently well dressed. On the vacant seat before her lies a bouquet of the general's carnations, and coachman, footmen and horses are decorated also with the sweet-scented blossoms. How truly admirable are some of our modern institutions! But enough of the general and his works and pomps. Mr. Pinero waits, and Mr. Pinero must be attended to, for his play, "The Profligate," is the talk of the hour. Not a success, but a triumph, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* in its critique of what it calls a real play at last, the plot—a bad husband converted by a patient trusting wife, is a very over-done one. But there is nothing old or worn threadbare in the treatment. It is thoroughly different from that of Sweet Lavender, which has been run so successfully at Terry's, and it is infinitely cleverer.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Pinero has not been long a playwright. Indeed, from a middle-aged point of view, he has not been very long a man, for he is only thirty-five. Fifteen years ago he was a solicitor's clerk earning 30s. per week and spending his spare time at the Birkbeck Institute. There he was very successful as an amateur actor and debater, and there he acquired his taste for the boards. In June 1874 he made his first appearance at the Edinburgh Threatre. As an actor he was, according to the critics, respectable. But it was a case with his talents of the survival of the fittest. From play-acting, he went on to play-writing; and though his earlier efforts were sketching, they showed evidence of inventive wit and epigrammatic power. Dandy Dick is one of the funniest plays of the day. The humour is so fresh that it is always well received. On "The Weaker Sex," now being played at the Court Theatre, there is diversity of opinion. The pathos is in many parts overstrained and the situations forced. But there are some parts very fine though improbable, and though it will never take the same hold of the public as "Sweet Lavender" and "The Profligate" it will always commend itself to that class of theatre-goers who enjoy harrowing scenes, over-wrought feelings, and much sentiment about bruised hearts.

* * *

Mr. Pinero is descended from a family of Portuguese Jews named Pinheiro, who settled in England in the seventeenth century. According to the *World* his father lost a fortune on account of the forgeries of Fauntleroy, the splendid scoundrel, the idol of the women of his day, who paid for his Mammoth villanies on the gallows. Mr. Pinero composes his plots in his home near Lord's Cricket ground, but works them up in the retirement of the country. He hopes to write a series of serious plays, of which "The Profligate" is the beginning. He believes that the play of the future will be what he calls "literary farce."

* * *

There is much regret for the sudden death of Colonel Osborn, which occurred last Saturday while he was playing tennis at Porchester Square. Colonel Osborn had served with the 11th Bengal Cavalry and was one of the few Indian officers of Radical tendencies. He was the founder and editor, says the *Echo*, of the best written paper that has ever appeared in India, the Calcutta *Observer*, which, by the way, Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was once Press Commissioner in India, and who is now one of the London Parliamentary members, managed for a time.

* * *

I like to hear *Truth* dilating on the personal charms of the male Briton. His idea is that a thin, pale, dark man looks well with moustaches and shaven cheeks, especially if he have a nose of some sort. But he says as a nation (there are, of course, honourable exceptions, as, for example, the Chancellor of the Exchequer) we have no noses to speak of, and our cheeks are for the most part fat and red, and our eyes not at all fierce and romantic, but light-coloured and usually meaningless. So *Truth* would like a committee of matrons, or rather of maidens, to sit and try the question, "Is the red, jolly, British countenance suitable to the brigand style of facial hair-growing?" I am afraid it would be a trial like the Parnell Commission that might go on for ever, unless it was put into the hand of a Committee of the Rational movement, who would make short work of the beauty question.

* * *

The two sisters of the German Emperor, who are to be married in summer, are to have their trousseaux entirely of German manufacture. Not a stitch of French silk is to adulterate the make of the dresses—not an inch of French lace or linen to be used. Unhappy Princesses! I heaved a sympathetic sigh on reading that paragraph, for if there is one thing more distressingly ugly than another it is German millinery and the make of German garments altogether. If I were a Princess doomed to have a trousseau of twelve dozen garments of each kind, all misfits and bad cuts, I would jilt my lover and flee the country, or at least I would pray Parliament to interfere on my behalf. It is, no doubt, very beautiful and very touching and very patriotic to be willing to wear horrid clothes for a lifetime because they are your own country's make, but it is very insane. For logic or lager beer let us patronize the Fatherland, but let us have our laces and our lingerie from Paris.

* * *

National jealousy is one of the most idiotic of vices. And it does not pay. A Parisian milliner will erect a bonnet in her own inimitable way in half the time that it would take the homely Teutonic hand to put the materials together. Then why not acknowledge the Parisian deftness, and give the heavy hand a work more suited to it.

* * *

Brussels does not intend to patronize French millinery any longer. So it has held an exhibition of hats and bonnets and empannelled a jury of pretty women to try them on. The bonnets were very pretty as well as the women, and so they all looked nice, and there was a difficulty in settling which was the very best. Eventually a bonnet, price 30 francs only, was given the prize. Next time I would suggest a jury of ugly women to try the bonnets. It would be a better test and would raise the bonnet standard. There have been some very pretty importations of millinery from Paris this spring, and those whose style permits of flat head-gear will be happy in the variety of low bonnets and hats that are to be worn. Very low crowns with flat broad brims in front and a general effect of having all the trimmings blown by a strong wind forward. This is the prevailing fashion. I am sorry to say there seems to be still a taste for crude greens, and a tremendous quantity of unripe looking vegetation, enlivened here and there with a great butterfly or beetle or some beautifully coloured but obnoxious little insect. There is a strange want of correct feeling in the wearing of dead creeping things that even in life are abominable to most persons. I suppose it is a warped effort after the naturalistic that makes us turn our heads into hanging gardens and put small animals and birds to browse thereon. But it cannot be carried out very successfully. Ostrich feathers are promised as a revival this summer, and though the Selbourne Society probably objects to our depriving the original owners of them in order to gratify our taste for fine things, it will not be able to put the traffic down, as long as our savage instinct lasts for waving plumes *à la* North American squaw.

* * *

No great actress, says the Parisian correspondent of *Truth*, depends more on the fine feathers that make fine birds than Madame Bernhardt. Her dresses for Lena Despard in the French Version of "As in a Looking Glass" are very successful. They were furnished by Laferriere, who resembles her humbler companions of the dress-making world, inasmuch as that she never sends home the dresses until the last minute. None of the dresses were ready till the evening of the play—two only reached the stage when she was ready to wear them. If they had been done sooner Laferriere says she would have got out of conceit with them. The workwomen were allowed to see the Divine Sarah rehearsing, and after they had studied her thoroughly, they were given materials and told to compose dresses to suit. And according to every one, the costumes are chefs d'oeuvres. They are light, simple, easily packed, and without steels or padding.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt avoids the agonizing death scene that Mrs. Bernard Beere indulged in. Sarah, like Cleopatra, likes to die without contortion, so she kills herself with a nerve-lulling potion. I would have imagined that a nerve-lulling potion might have obliged her to fall regardless of her beautiful draperies. But no. Sarah stiffens and falls out flat on the floor stone dead in her beautiful white fur-trimmed pelisse. What a pity we cannot all manage to make our exit from life's scene prettily.

OUIDA ON HORSERACING.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

If one in a thousand or ten thousand, pass to the stud and the paddocks after the severe trials of the Turf, all the vast remainder of horses and mares trained for flat-racing and steeple-chasing pass to lives of misery for which their hot-house-forced powers and their overtried youth render them cruelly unfitted. The bleeding sides cut open by the jockey's whip, the lather of sweat, the bursting heart, the straining eyeballs, the fleshless and nervous physique, all tell, without words, what the racer suffers in the best years of his life; no human language would be adequate to describe his sufferings in after years when, unless he has been one of the exceptionally fortunate winners who are deemed worthy of preservation, he passes through all the degrees of degradation from the selling races of low meetings to the shafts of the hansom and the mail cart and the butcher's van. To the last his high spirit animates his trembling, aching and emaciated frame; and to the last he strains his exhausted and quivering limbs in the service of that humanity which has dared to call him the brute.

Racing has not one redeeming quality in it; it has not even that share of peril for man which does in a degree palliate the brutalities of the bull-fight; its essential essence and object is gambling; even where the owner, which is very rare, does not bet, yet the excitement with which he hangs on the issue is essentially the excitement of the gambler. Fine fortunes have been surrendered, great names have been ruined, rich men and poor men have been dragged down into bankruptcy and blackguardism, through the fatal temptations of the turf; and throughout its paltry and poisonous seductions there is not a single throb of any emotion that is generous, any ambition that is honorable, any endeavour that is meritorious. That great nobles and honest gentlemen continue to patronize its sport and deify its jockeys, is one of the most melancholy spectacles of modern life. When the jockey, Fred Archer, died, the wail of the country, the threnody of the press, were an insult to common sense and human nature. He was killed by the fasting and privations entailed on his success in his miserable profession; but no one seemed to remember this, or point out the lessons to be learned from it; they only reported the bulletins of his illness, consecrated column after column in the newspapers to his biography, and lamented his loss as a national misfortune as though Shakespeare's or Wellington's self had perished. Of the moral of the whole disgusting story, no one seemed in any way conscious, and when, amongst the eulogies passed on him, it was described how he was wont to "cut the last inch out of" any horse he rode, there seemed no perception whatever of the horrible cruelty involved in gaining such a repute.

Racing confirms the inclination to view horses as mere gambling machines, like roulette-wheels, which is so general and which has almost wholly stamped out the personal affection for a horse as a friend and comrade and tried servant, which used to so unite the man and his steed. The modern intolerance of "old" horses is altogether against such an attachment being felt; a man who buys a horse, intending to use it up in its prime and sell it the moment it displays the slightest diminution of speed, cannot look upon it as anything better than a chattel. Horses frequently change hands a dozen times before they reach their seventh year; the consequences are disastrous to them, and deprive them of all chance of securing a permanent place in the hearts of their owners.

If people could be induced to buy their horses carefully and keep them tenderly until real old age, and then in lieu of selling them for a trifle, gave them a swift and painless death, our streets would not be filled as they are all the world over, with the painful throngs of worn-out carriage and riding horses, toiling in omnibuses, in tramways, in cabs and carts, and tradesmen's vans.

The most painful thing connected with horses, to those who care for them, is that, owing to our cruel habit of putting them on the roads before they reach their maturity, their legs give way whilst they are still young, and sand crack, spavin, osserous tumour, or any other of the many ills to which their hoofs and legs are liable, will frequently make them of no, or little, use for work, whilst their wind is sound, their body healthy, their eyes bright, and their intelligence and spirit are as great as ever.

If no horse were used at all until he was four years old at least, the race would be strong and the feet would long remain sound; the horse does not reach his full maturity till he is six. But the avarice of man forbids this; horses are bred as articles of sale and sold for profit; no one will keep a young horse doing nothing for five years. In the long run it would probably answer to do so; for a horse thus given leisure to develop would be for thirty years a sound and serviceable animal. But speculation does not see advantage in this; breeders have not the patience to wait for returns on their outlay; fashion has decreed that horses must be young (i. e. immature); and the turf, which justifies its existence on the plea that it is an institution for the development of horseflesh, use them up whilst they are little more than colts and fillies, and pander to the popular prejudice in favor of immaturity and speed versus maturity and soundness.

It is coldly calculated by horse-breeders that it "pays best" to breed many horses rapidly and use them up in three years' work as they are used up by tramway and omnibus companies. Therefore the working horse, like the racing thoroughbred, is doomed before he is born or begotten.

It is a sad and cruel fact. Those who have horses may do all they can to mitigate the fate of those who fall within the sphere of their influence; but against the universal sacrifice of this gallant and generous animal to the greed and selfishness of man it is, alas! very difficult to do much.

I cannot conceive how any one having loved a horse and owed to it years of pleasant comradeship, can bear to sell it into the unknown horrors which await the *facilis descensus* of a petted animal into an unpitied hack. Every one may not be able to command the means to keep a useless or aged horse, but every one may have their favorite shot and spared an existence of incalculable misery. I believe that death by blowing into the jugular vein is absolutely painless; it may be done while the horse is eating his oats, and he will fall as if struck by lightning and die almost instantaneously.

If the horse could speak, how would he pray for such a death in his own well-beloved stall rather than live to drag out a miserable existence, handed from one brutal owner to another, illtreated, over-laden, over-worked, and ending at the last in the agonizing death dealt to him by the knacker, after days of starvation, who strips his skin almost ere his breath has fled!

OUIDA.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 17.—Pressure has continued to increase over the greater part of Burma, Assam, Lower and Western Bengal, the peninsula, and Sind, but has decreased in Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Khandeish. Pressure is low along the foot of the hills and over the Central Provinces and Sind, and high in the south of the peninsula and Tenasserim. Winds have shifted to west and north-west on the west coast, and are southerly over Bengal and the Bay and variable elsewhere. Weather is cloudy in Assam, Lower Bengal, and Malabar. Rainfall has been very slight, except in Assam. Temperature is above the average everywhere. The excess is six degrees in Burma and between two and three degrees elsewhere.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers—which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland' Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

WITH OUR SOLDIERS AT COLABA.

"AH! How are you? We are in some confusion, you see.—Building new barracks.—Ought to have been ready before monsoon.—Never mind. Come along!"

Such was the frank, half apologetic greeting of a military friend of mine, when, in accordance with a promise made to visit him at his quarters at Colaba, I suddenly surprised him one morning.

"Sit down," he resumed, and then suddenly becoming aware of the fact that he was inviting me to be seated on the ground, he called for a chair and continued to me, "Beg pardon! Cheroot, no? Awfully warm! Drink something—No? Very sound rule. Never do myself. Have a look round? Come along!" and off we set, he to show me round and give me an idea of barrack life.

There are many to be found who will not believe that the life and character of the British soldier have not changed during the last century, since the poet Cowper penned the lines:—

"To swear, to game, to drink, to show at home,
By lewdness, idleness, and Sabbath-breach,
The great proficiency he made abroad;
To astonish and to grieve his gazing friends,
To break some maiden's and his mother's heart,
To be a pest where he was useful once,
Are his sole aim, and all his glory now."

Time was that the life of a soldier abroad was a hard lot, when, separated by force from home, country, and all he held dear, with no kindly hand and voice to guide him, the temptations, when off duty, to which he became exposed to indulge in vices, were greater than in his native country. But those times have indeed changed. A visit to the barracks at Colaba, even although they cannot in the meantime be compared to those at many other military stations throughout the country, is sufficient to show that not only are the soldiers comfortable, but everything they could desire in the shape of literature both instructive and amusing, recreation rooms, with games, from billards to packs of cards, refreshment and reading rooms for the non and total abstainer, and even a theatre, of which more anon. The life of a soldier as viewed at Colaba, when the red giant "shakes no more his gory locks," is truly not that of a slave. In the first place, while the dweller in the Fort is sweltering in heat and at night gasping in his rooms for breath, our soldiers have the cool breezes to fan them whichever way the wind may be blowing.

Crossing the compound, my companion pointed to a long, one-storeyed building which we were approaching, and which, he said, was one of the dormitories. At the doors, in all manner of posture and all in deshabille lay a number of Gloster lads, some whiffing cheroots and others smoking black-looking clays, which, like their owners perhaps, had come through a deal of fire and smoke. Two bare-footed lady members of General Booth's Indian contingent held some of their Colaba brethren in conversation, and endeavoured to persuade them to buy between them one copy of that popular publication entitled "The War Cry." But earnestly as the damsels seemed to talk, their pleadings were all of no avail, and discomfitted, the Amazons, with deeply drawn sighs and a hopeless "God bless you," turned upon their heels and left the poor soldiers to their fate.

Entering the barracks, a picture which might have been termed one of comfortable-confusion presented itself. Everything was clean, tidy, and in order; but the men, all in the undress permissible when off duty, some lying, some sitting upon their couches, chatting, reading, and smoking, gave to the place this air of confusion and yet of comfort alluded to. As we appeared at the door a musical rehearsal seemed to be going on. On the edge of a bed sat a young private, hugging to himself a banjo, upon which he endeavoured to strum an accompaniment to a comrade who hummed over, to the amusement of a little circle of listeners, the song Charles Lonnen has made popular, "Killaloo." At the other end of the room another soldier lay upon his back, sleepily squeezing out of a melodion what appeared to be meant for an imitation of a cathedral organ by which he meant perhaps to gain the applause of his comrades at some of the evening concerts.

The soldiers at Colaba have certainly little reason to complain of their accommodation so far. Their sleeping apartments are large and airy, the breezes blowing right through them; although it is a question if the buildings for the Infantry will be so pleasant during the storms of the monsoon. They are very much exposed—they could hardly be otherwise so near Colaba Point—and the floors are not much above the level of the ground, so that it does not require a great stretch of imagination to picture, in the mind's eye, kits and baggage floating about in the flood. The Artillery Barracks are better, but all these inconveniences will be at an end, when the new barracks, now being rapidly pushed forward, and which will be second to none in the whole of India for substantiality in construction, ventilation, light, and sanitation, are completed.

"Here you are! This is our Sergeants' Mess. Not a bad place either—is it?" inquired my friend pushing me in at the door of another building near the one just left.

And really it was "not bad," as my conductor termed it. Beyond the dining room was a billiard room, to which, after dining, the men could turn for amusement without costing them the trouble of leaving the premises. Close by was a bar too, or "canteen" as it ought to be called, where might be purchased, besides liquor, little luxuries in the shape of tinned provisions of all kinds, preserves, sweets, and so forth, not served out at the ordinary mess. What struck me as strange was the emptiness of the rooms.

"How is the place kept up?" was my inquiry. "Is there much profit made out of it? The place is not only empty, but there are no traces of any visits having been paid here to-day yet."

"No; but the canteen does not open till twelve o'clock."

"And then—?"

"There is a rush, you would say? Oh no—not quite so bad. But come along; you ought to see the Institute. You will find more to interest you there."

Further South, or nearer Colaba Point, a little way past St John's Church, stands the Soldiers' Institute. The buildings are set in a picturesque plantation of palms and shrubbery, which has been partially cleared to permit of the construction of the Institution and the roads to and from it. Here everything that could possibly be given to the soldier to make his life in India a happy one is to be found.

Both home and local newspapers and magazines lie about the reading rooms in profusion. The library is well stocked with books, by the study of which he may, if he choose, improve his education, or if he feel inclined for lighter reading, there are novels in abundance, the stock of which is always being added to, according as the funds permit.

The reading rooms are most inviting in appearance, and well and comfortably furnished. It may seem strange that there should be two instead of one reading room. But the total abstainers, it is pleasing to note, in the garrison form a large body, and object, as most teetotlers do, to sit alongside men consuming strong drink and smoking, so they have reading and refreshment rooms of their own, as large, as well-ventilated and as well furnished as those of the non-abstainer.

"This separate accommodation," I said, "must surely be a source of additional expense in many ways to the up-keep of the Institution?"

"Of course it is," replied my guide. "But what matters it so long as there are sufficient funds? It is Major Wilford who looks after everything, and I reckon he knows what he is about. The Duke of Connaught, too, gives us a visit occasionally. He takes a great interest in the Institution. The Duke encourages temperance in the regiment, so the men who do not like—at least who do not take their pot of beer—have everything similar in their room to the men who do, even to newspapers. The one section does not get a journal which is not to be found on the table of the other."

There, too, as in a proper city restaurant, if inclined for supper of an evening, they could have whatever they wished to call for, and the bill which hung upon the wall showed the fare not only varied, but remarkably cheap, suiting the pockets of the soldiers, which that of any fashionable restaurant would not.

In the way of exercise they have a gymnasium and skittle alley, which are well patronised. Soon they will have a billiard table out of the profits from the Institution, which shows that moderate as the charges are, how successful is the venture. I must not omit to mention the swimming bath, which, as may be imagined, receives its share of patronage, especially in the morning. I had a glance round the theatre, where, plain and devoid of decoration though it was, many as happy a night has no, doubt, been spent by those soldiers on colonial service, as by our aristocracy in the boxes of Drury Lane or the Lyceum. Though small, it just seemed a place for free and easy enjoyment. The stage is not one where a grand spectacular drama could be produced with several hundred supers carrying gilded flags and banners, nor where the Philharmonic Society of Bombay could give a rendering of "Elijah" with orchestral accompaniment. It possesses only one scene—a street in somewhere, with, in the foreground, a side view of a solitary lady on horseback, which is not a gem of art; but it suffices. A semi-grand pianoforte stands on the platform, upon which those of the soldiers who can play take turns of rendering selections and officiating as accompanist to the soloists. In front of the stage stand the chairman's table and chair; for the entertainments are conducted on the same principle as those at some variety theatres at home—and around in a semi-circle are the rows of chairs for the audience. Every evening at dusk there is a concert, and it says a good deal for the musical talent in the garrison that these should be so well patronised as they are, and that there should be so many able to maintain a variety in the entertainments. Of course in the band there are many excellent musicians, who can give instrumental solos, duets, quartettes, and so forth; there are many good vocalists, who can melt the listeners almost to tears by singing of "England, home, and beauty," or who can excite to laughter with a comic ditty; but the songs most enjoyed are those with a merry chorus. Even though the room be filled with smoke, it is a heart-warming spectacle on such nights as the men of the garrison may have some of their sailor friends from the war-ships in the harbour visiting them at Colaba, to see those sons of Mars and of Britain's navy, standing up hand in hand, drowning the accompanying instruments by the vigour and enthusiasm with which they sing in chorus "Hearts of Oak" with the refrain "England expects that every man this day will do his duty," or that other familiar yet inspiriting song "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue."

"Well," I remarked before leaving, "there is little necessity for your soldiers trudging away into town of an evening in search of amusement. They seem very happy here."

"The only thing now required for our soldiers is to have an institute started for them in Bombay."

"Oh," I exclaimed, "but how are you going to do that?"

"Well," was the reply, "in February last, if you remember, a bazaar was held in aid of an institute of this kind in connection with the Wesleyan Church, and I am sure it would become very popular with the men.

"But how about the non-abstainer?"

"Oh, liquor would not be sold there; but still he would not, on entering, be asked whether he was a teetotler or not?"

"But it is usually the selling of liquor in such places which makes them pay?"

"More's the pity,—yes! Therefore, for this proposed institution in Bombay, it is necessary money should be obtained from other sources; otherwise I do not see how it is going to be started. You see, when the private soldier goes into Bombay for a change, or on band nights, if he be a total abstainer, he has nowhere to go to until required to return to barracks at ten o'clock."

"But with so much indulgence as they seem to have, is there no intemperance amongst them occasionally?"

"Sometimes," was the reply, "but not often do we find a man forgetting himself; and then he is just locked up in the guard-room till he gets better. No, as I said before, we have a lot of men who have signed the pledge, and the ranks of the teetotlers are swelling rather than thinning."

This is a fact upon which the Reverend E. T. Beatty, the Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, whose motto is "Watch and be sober," is to be congratulated though not supported by the general public in the way of funds as much as could be desired.

Although, as a temperance preacher once said, the signing of the pledge cannot in itself save the soul; temperance is akin to godliness; and "soldiers who carry their lives in their hands should carry the grace of God in their hearts."

A. W.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

YESTERDAY afternoon about a quarter to 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was raised at the Anglo-Indian Manufacturing Company's Mills, situated at Chinchpoogly, which was at once communicated by telephone to the several fire brigade and police stations in the city. The whole of the steam fire-engines as well as the manuals from the several stations at once repaired to the scene of the fire, but their services were not required, owing to the prompt measures taken by the mill authorities, under the able supervision of Mr. Dunkley, who at once utilised their own fire appliances, which are of the most excellent description. The fire originated in the blow-room of the mill, where, it is alleged, while opening a fresh bale of cotton, the implement used came in contact with an iron band on the bale of cotton which caused a spark that ignited the cotton and spread with such amazing rapidity that the people working in the room were quite distracted. But owing to Mr. Dunkley's presence of mind in calling the European employes of the mill together and utilising their own fire appliances with such energy that their efforts to check the flames from spreading further was crowned with success and the mill was saved from destruction. The fire was completely extinguished within a very short time, although the City Fire Brigade engines and a large body of European police officers were soon on the scene. The amount of damages is not known as yet, but it is not considered heavy.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MAY 15.

THE Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Surgeon-Major Little, M. D., now on privilege leave for three months), has placed it on record that owing to cholera prevailing in the province during the hot months it is most likely that it will break out in an epidemic type during the coming monsoon. We hope not, as we are already having our share of cholera and small-pox, which are still prevalent.

Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps, will proceed on leave in July next. He has held the Inspector-General's post for the past twelve years.

Colonel F. M. Grant, B. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Akola District, after a service of thirty-two years, retires in July next. The gallant Colonel belonged to the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and joined the Berar Commission in January 1865. He returned to military after a year, and was reappointed an Assistant Commissioner in September 1867. Colonel Grant served in the Mutiny in 1857-58, and was at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received a medal and clasp. The vacancy caused by Colonel Grant's departure will most probably be filled by either Mr. Obbard, C.S., or Captain Morris. Mr. Knowlys, U. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Basim district, proceeds on leave shortly.

There was a disastrous fire from explosions of fireworks last month at Khangaum, resulting in the deaths of three or four persons. Two cotton factories took fire last month at Akola. Three out of the six persons died from the effects of their burns. The want of fire-engines is much to be deplored. The Resident should insist that machines be provided at all large municipal stations.

The weather has become insufferably warm. The thermometer in a private dwelling-house indicates 102°, while in the Observatory the mercury shows 117°. The heat this year is intense. There have been several cases of sunstroke lately.

The new High Court Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, will be from the Bengal side. Colonel Mackenzie is to be the Sessions Judge, and Mr. Davies his assistant. The latter officer is now a "Special Assistant."

Mr. Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, Woon District, having proceeded on leave, Mr. Unger, Inspector of Police, officiates, Mr. Fred. Wright having gone on leave; also Mr. Y. R. Viccaji officiates as District Superintendent of Police of Akola. Mr. Coode, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, takes Mr. Viccaji's place at Amraoti.

SPEAKING WITH TWO VOICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Your very loyal correspondent, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, seems to smell treason in the whole Hindu press of India, and as a sample of its disloyalty towards the British Government he quotes a few remarks made by the plain-speaking *Gujarati*, which journal alone is singled out among others for reasons known to many, and gives your readers to understand that because the *Gujarati* speaks in its last issue in sympathetic words about the misguided Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, therefore the Hindus are not loyal to the British Government. Nothing, I say, could be more illogical than that. Some of the most prominent politicians in England also have given out that the treatment which Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was accorded by the not very far-seeing Government of Lord Salisbury was quite unworthy of the British Government. Does Mr. Kabraji mean to say that these politicians also are disloyal to the British Government? I hardly think that genuine loyalty consists in speaking always in sweet terms about the ruling authorties. But there are some who think otherwise, and Mr. Kabraji appears to me to be one of them. Plain-speaking and fearlessness in expressing one's convictions are the two qualities which Englishmen prize and praise most, and it was owing to these two qualities that the late Rao Saheb Mandlik possessed that he was so much honoured by the European community. He only is the most loyal man who, not caring to win favours, tells plain truths in plain language, and not one who always utters sweet words and misleads the Government.—Yours, &c.,

GULABRAI DURGARAM MANCHHARAM.

May 17.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Moffat, South Wales Borderers, is attached to the 1st Battalion of the regiment.

Lieutenant Way, South Wales Borderers, has been appointed to the Gold Coast constabulary.

Lieutenant Morrison, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is promoted to a captaincy in the 18th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Home is confirmed in the command of the 40th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Colonel Morton, retired.

Captains Etheridge and McCalmont exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment respectively.

Surgeon P. J. Lumsden, I. M. S., who has just reported his arrival at Allahabad from England, on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, has been posted to Lucknow for duty.

Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R. A., Ordnance Officer, first class, Fort William Arsenal, on being relieved by Captain T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Ordnance Officer, second class, Quetta, will be appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

Captain Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion of his regiment; Lieutenant Condon, Manchester Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion; and Lieutenant Lord Bingham and Lieutenant Savile, Rifle Brigade, to the 3rd and 4th Battalions respectively.

The papers embodying the revised scheme of musketry instruction in the Native Army have been published, with the sanction of the Government of India, in G. O. C. C., but the measure is only tentative and subject to alteration hereafter. At the end of the musketry season, a special report will be made as to the results of the changes in system to the Government of India.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

DR. WEIR, Health Officer of Bombay, submitted his fourth quarterly health report for 1888 at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on Thursday afternoon. It was as follows:—

Exclusive of still-born, 5,555 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 372 less than in the last quarter, and 478 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 24·38 per 1,000 of population, allowing for increase of population since 1881. During this quarter considerable improvement has been effected in the sanitary condition of one building in the Fort, the Town Barracks. The sanitary condition of this building had for a long time been faulty. The drainage of the Town Barracks has been after many years altered, and the condition of the buildings greatly improved. The sanitary condition of the barracks and lane adjoining had been under the consideration of Brigadier-General LaTouche, from whom I had a reference on the subject. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General LaTouche, inspected the barracks, and since that inspection very great improvement has been effected in the buildings, and especially in the drainage of the buildings. The residents of these buildings now live under more favourable conditions than the residents of these buildings have ever before lived under. It is remarkable that there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in Ghorupdeo—in the locality and in some of the buildings where an outbreak had occurred in 1888, while the description of Ghorupdeo at page 356 of the last annual report was being printed. There has also been an outbreak of cholera in Borebhat, where a previous outbreak had occurred during the year. The drainage of Borebhat was very imperfect, but not so bad as the drainage of Ghorupdeo; in Borebhat there were open unmade trenches carrying the drainage to cesspools, and a nuisance such as must arise from sewage trickling through shallow trenches was created, but there was not in Borebhat the wide pollution from sewage observed in Ghorupdeo. I have before frequently described the imperfect drainage of these localities, and it is not necessary to describe again what is so well-known. Localities, such as Ghorupdeo, have been inhabited before they were prepared for habitation and dense population. Pipes are laid to carry water to them, but pipes are not laid, nor channels made to carry away this water. The result—in localities where there are no drains to carry away the water discharged on to them must be sickness—health contamination. The quality of the filtered water from Vehar and Tulsi has not been so good as the quality of the filtered supply usually is. This is due to the smaller rainfall, the lower level of the lakes, the greater impurity of the water and the greater difficulty of removing greater impurity. The impurities in the water have been more than the system of filtration can ordinarily intercept or remove. I am glad to be able to report that one portion of the question regarding the cremation of Hindu poor dead, a question which had led to considerable discussion, has been quietly settled by the Health Department. Since June this department has been cremating many of the poor Hindu dead in the cemetery near Worlee without attracting attention and without causing any opposition. A change in the system of service of summonses has been introduced during this quarter. Under the old law summonses were served by inspectors of the Health Department, but under the new law such service, in the opinion of one Magistrate, is illegal. It has been decided that summonses are to be served by policemen, but the policemen to perform this duty are not numerous enough in proportion to the number of summonses. The result of this change of procedure has been—A.—Delay in the service of summonses; B.—Delay in the removal of nuisance; and therefore C.—Insufficient protection of the public from nuisances. It cannot be too widely known that persons committing nuisances can only be punished by Magistrates, that nuisances on private property can only be dealt with by Magistrates, and that the Magistrates must be looked to for the protection of the public against nuisance on private property or from foul matters cast from houses on public streets. Examining the statistics, according to place of birth, we find that 3,015 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,812 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 39 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 92 more than in the last quarter and 339 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year, and 291 more than the average of the preceding 5 years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,342 were referred to remittent fever, being 122 more than in the last quarter, and 272 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 344 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 65 less than in the last quarter, 260 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 92 were ascribed to ague, being 25 more than in the last quarter and 38 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year, and 5 were referred to enteric fever. In all 1,783 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 5 less than in the last quarter and 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From measles 41 deaths were registered, being 18 more than in the last quarter, and 16 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from cholera is 129 less than in the last quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year—52 deaths were registered. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 32 less than in the last quarter, but 70 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 1,011 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system; of these 648 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 27 less than in the past quarter, and 79 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 192 to pneumonia, being 29 less than in the past quarter, and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diseases of the digestive system 494 deaths were ascribed, being 147 less than in the preceding three months, but 7 more than in the corresponding period of the past year; of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 198 were referred to diarrhœa, being 108 less than in the previous quarter, and 29 less than in the corresponding months of the last year; 158 to dysentery, being 51 less than in the last quarter, but 42 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; and 138 deaths were referred to all other diseases of the digestive system, being 12 more than in the previous quarter, but 6 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. From diseases of the nervous system, 523 deaths were registered, being 63 less than in the last quarter, but 32 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from phthisis is 80 less than in the last 3 months, and 61 less than in the corresponding months of the last year. From diseases of the generative system, 70 deaths were registered, being 12 more than in the past quarter. To diseases of the circulatory system 45 were referred, being 5 more than in the preceding quarter, and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 29 deaths were registered under the head of leprosy, being 11 more than in the past quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. To the general affection dropsy, 28 deaths were referred, being 5 less than in the previous quarter, and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 15 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system. From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, 16 deaths were registered, being 8 less than in the past quarter, and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system, 5 deaths were ascribed, being 4 less than in the last quarter. Two premature births were registered. The deaths from old age and debility came to 426, being 29 less than in the previous quarter. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 108, being 11 more than in the last quarter, and 19 more than in the corresponding months of the last year; 14 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 7 less than in the last quarter, and 3 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; of the deaths from poisoning, 10 were suicidal and 4 accidental, of the latter 1 was from mephitic gases. The deaths from drowning were 5 less than in the last quarter; 9 were suicidal, 7 accidental, and in 8 instances, the circumstances under which deaths took place were not known. The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below:—

	Per 1,000 of population	
Hindus	27·48	The increase of population in each class has not been estimated; the mortality is, therefore, less than shown.
Hindus, Low-castes	40·63	
Mussulmans	32·88	
Parsees	21·15	
Europeans	17·22	

The infant mortality is 143 less than in the last quarter and 248 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. 2,319 children, under 5 years of age, died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000 of population.
Under 1 year	1,603	283·26
" 2 years	410	103·83
" 3 "	165	46·84
" 4 "	82	23·96
" 5 "	59	15·17

At the burying and burning grounds of the city, 3,786 bodies were buried, 1,788 burnt, and 292 conveyed to the Tower of Silence; 4,588 living—2,396 males, 2,192 females—and 311 still-born births were registered, being 455 more than in the last quarter, and 363 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The birth-rate is equal to 20·18 per 1,000 of population, allowing for the increase of population since 1881 and 23·73 on the census of 1881.

THE number of American visitors to England ought to be immense during the season, for already no less than 100,000 passages have been booked from New York to London. So many applications have been made to Messrs. Cook that they are somewhat at a loss to know how to provide for them all.

THERE died recently in the North Dublin Workhouse, at the age of 106, a man named James Conway, who had served in the Navy under Nelson. He was impressed into the Navy in 1800, and after thirteen years' service was discharged without a pension. He was in perfect health up to a few weeks ago.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COACHING THE GLOBE-TROTTER.

A PAPER called the *Hawk* publishes an article purporting to give young men the straight tip as to how to see India in the cold weather.

I don't wish you to run away from London just as the season is going to begin, and I still less wish you, when you go away, to bury yourself in some sleepy German town or to pass a winter amidst the expensive riot of the Riviera. Why don't you do what so many of the young men in your own set have been doing, and make the modern grand tour by going the circle of the world? It is really no great undertaking now-a-days, and I should like you to see something of the life that is lived, and the work that is done, by Englishmen, out of England. Think it over. I feel sure that for one winter it will do you no harm to exchange your hunting for pig-sticking, tiger shooting, and a little pony racing. You will, naturally, want to know before you make up your mind, what you are committing yourself to.

First, as to your kit. Directly your tailor hears that you are going to India, he will consider that it is right that you should be supplied with an entirely new rig-out of expensive clothes of curious cut. Don't listen to him. You will only want your ordinary summer clothes, a few extra light washing suits, for which I should go to Thresher and Glenny, and an extra pair or two of light riding breeches. Take plenty of boots of all kinds—for Indian-made boots are an abomination—a great-coat (the nights in the North-West are very cold), and a bundle of rugs, to use as bedding, which you have to carry with you everywhere. A gun and a rifle should be your battery; but for rods and tackle—you will, of course, be anxious to feel what the first rush of a big mahseer is like—I should be inclined to trust to the Allahabad rodmakers. By the way, don't forget that you will have to dress to walk on the lawn, under the electric lights of the Calcutta Eden Gardens, as if you were in Pall Mall.

The middle of November is the best time to arrive in India, and one of the P. & O. 6,000-ton boats the only fairly comfortable way of getting there. I will look in at Leadenhall Street and see that you are not packed in the same cabin as a livery colonel, a garrulous bag-man, or an unwashed bookmaker, and you will find that the note of introduction to the Captain will make you the recipient of a number of the small civilities which make life on board ship tolerable. The meals are a scramble, to which the passengers are herded in two batches; but by going to the head steward, as soon as you go on board ship, you can get placed in the first batch, and seated at table next to pleasant people. Of Gib., Malta, Aden, and the towns on the Canal, there is little to tell you. The quail at the Malta Club are not to be despised; the tanks at Aden are a fraud, and the drive there most uncomfortable. The tables at Port Said are carried on with transparent thievery, and the men and women who crowd round them are the scum of the world.

At Bombay the Custom House authorities will give you no trouble, though you will have to pay duty on your firearms; you will be put ashore at the pollo Bunder, and have to make your way to the Great Western Hotel. You will find the Indian hotels one of the disagreeables of your trip. With the exception of one, Clarke's at Benares, there is not a first-class hotel in India. They are bare and dirty, the food is badly cooked, and the attendance of the worst; and you will have to suffer in all sorts and kinds from the big caravanserais of Bombay and Calcutta to the hut with two rooms looked after by a semi-naked *Chaukidar*, which you will find up country. I will write to up-country friends before you go out, and see that a good "Bearer," your body-servant, is ready to make his salaam to you on board ship, for in no case have anything to do with the crowd of white-garmented Barabbases who will surround you on landing, all with "chits" giving them the best of characters, the said chits having been forged in the bazaar. Call on Lord Reay, the Lieutenant-Governor (*sic*), he is the political mad-dog of India just now; but I should like you to see what a progressive official is like, and if you are going to stop more than a couple of days in the place, I will get one of my Qualfai friends to have you made a honorary member of the Byculla Club as soon as you land. Make a note that the pomflets as cooked there are fish to be eaten with appreciation. You are sure to dine at the Yacht Club on the quay, and probably there will make your first acquaintance with some of the Anglo-Indian ladies.

[Here follows a paragraph for which the writer deserves to be kicked.]

The gossip of the clubs and mess-rooms will do more to prevent you from making a fool of yourself with some of the unmarried girls than any words of mine.

Of the other ladies, you will meet some who are the most charming hostesses in the world, and, as India is one huge garrison, you will meet many of those extraordinary people, whom the British officer too frequently marries, who look as if their early years had been spent in pulling beer-engines or in wearing the homely cap of the housemaid.

Calcutta is the hub of India, and I should like you to see it about Christmas, so as to be there when the Viceroy's Cup is run for. To get there you can either take the shorter route through Allahabad, where Douglas Straight will give you an afternoon at lawn tennis and a dinner, or else go the longer road, through the Rajput cities, where you will get some idea of what class the fighting native chief is. If you would like to have a glimpse at the Court of the sulky Holkar I dare say Franks, who is there in some official capacity, would manage it, and amuse you much, as well, with some of the stories of his old racing days in India. The Poona races will be over before you get to the country, or I should have advised you to stop there and get a first glimpse of many of the men with whom you will be constantly associating.

As soon as you arrive in Calcutta get put up as a permanent member of the Bengal Club. It is the only comfortable place for you to stop at, and they can only make you an honorary member for a fortnight. You will find the two hundred rupee entrance fee a good investment. Take care, however, who you get as your proposer and seconder, for an unpleasant practice has sprung up of fighting out private quarrels with black balls in club ballot boxes, and you may find yourself ruthlessly pilled, as old Mr. Thomas found to his cost last autumn, by people who do not agree with your proposer upon some matter quite apart from the question as to whether or not you would be a desirable member of the club. You will also, of course, get elected to the Saturday Club, a cock and hen institution where they dance, act, and sing; and here, too, you must see that your sponsors are irreproachable, for the club aspires to great respectability. One lady was blackballed because she had married again within six months of her first husband's death. You will dance at the subscription balls in the town hall, and cast a critical eye on the year's importation of spins, who always first air their dresses and their little stories of London Society in the Calcutta marriage mart; you will eat various meals in the great palaces on Chouringee and Russell Street; Peacock, the hospitable, will ask you to dine, and Charlie Moore is certain to have some pleasant ladies to meet you. You, of course, will have to do your best to return the civilities which you will find will be lavished on you, and you will have to choose for your dinner parties between the upper rooms of Pelite, the little Italian confectioner, where so many jovial suppers have been held after amateur theatricals, or the more dingy chambers of Bousard, the French ex-cook, where you will get the better cooking. Go to the first of the Viceroy's levees. It is the correct thing to do, and the dresses of the minor Indian chiefs and the oily manners of the perspiring babus, who come in crowds, will amuse you. You will see, too, the men who are making Indian History. The Viceroy will hardly have time to do more than say a word to you, if he does that; but you will find the little white-moustached man, with the piercing eyes, who commands all the forces in the Indian Empire, singularly simple and unaffected in manner and speech. You will have met the two Military Secretaries before. "Bill" Beresford, who in England is chiefly known as being Charlie's and Marcus' brother, in India is a power. He practically manages the Viceregal Court, and is the central figure on the Indian turf. The native princes who wish to stand well at court pay him much attention, and when they wish to start a racing stable, come to him for advice and assistance. Pole Carew, of the Coldstreams—Polly Carey is the nearest the natives can get to his name—who is "Bob's" military secretary, hides a great power of getting through work and a keen judgment of men under rather boisterous manners. You will find the Viceroy's A.D.C.'s rather given to priggism; but Neville Chamberlain and "Teddy" Hobday of the C.-in-C.'s staff are both most amusing companions.

As I told you, at Christmas the big horse race of the year is run on the Calcutta course. You will, of course, want to lose your money at racing, and you will be given the fullest opportunities. You had better, however, thoroughly grasp the fact that Indian pony-racing is a kind of first cousin to ordinary thievery. Ramps are brought off by men who, by education and position, should be above anything approaching dishonesty which would bring a blush to the cheek of a Croydon welcher. If any of the small fry, such as Hayes, called "gentlemen" on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, Bertie Short, Frank Johnstone, or Kelly Maitland, were to do what is done with impunity by some of the great guns, they would be driven off the turf with a howl of execration, but the big men go scatheless. Occasionally, over some bad piece of bungling, Her Majesty dispenses with somebody's services through the *Gazette*, and every now and then an unsuccessful sportsman finds that England is better suited to his constitution for a permanent residence than India; but, as a rule, races are arranged. Captain "Armstrong" puts in some of his fine work, or crookery springs up amongst the grass of a training track, without much being said about it. Of course, I needn't tell you that there are racing men and racing men, and that you will find some of the owners and jocks in India as straight as any sportsmen in the world. Even if you lose your money you will make some pleasant acquaintances.

The jovial and ruddy "Bill" Beresford you know; you will find a little chat about Harrow will ingratiate you with the large family of Apcars who, with the trim little Gasper, always have a stableful of good horses, and who keep open house in Russell Street; Abbot, who owns the *Planters' Gazette*, you will find the best of company; you will be sure to know Beddy, who is the owner of Blitz; and you will find yourself in the midst of a cheery set who ride hard, sometimes drink hard, and lose their money without any loss of temper. The courses at Calcutta and Lucknow—where you must go to see the Civil Service Cup run for, and to dance at the 17th Lancers' ball, which is held in the old palace of the Kings of Oude, and is the most picturesque sight in India—are two of the best in the world, and Neild, of the 17th, who has taken charge of the latter, has spared no trouble or expense to make it perfect. You will find some of the Indian beauties, Mrs. Jem Hamilton, Mrs. Hobday, of the sweet voice, Mrs. Jim Alex-

ander, Mrs. Turner, for instance, are neither in looks nor dress behind the women you meet on the Ascot town.

You will want, of course, to see what sport you can. Not one man out of nine hundred of those who go out to India even so much as see a tiger. But though "Mac," the Commissioner for Oude, is growing a little old and crusty, I do not doubt that, as you will go to him with the best introductions, he will manage to give you the elephants, and let the villagers have instructions to show you tiger. "Hurcy" Ross, the best shot who ever was in India, is on his way home, and, as he knows every yard of the ground you will have to go over, I must try and get him to meet you. Don't be persuaded into the idiocy of stopping anywhere in Central India to try and shoot a tiger on foot. Remember that if you do so it is always a shade of odds on the tiger, and you have only to keep on long enough at the game to ensure yourself a horrible death. If you meet Sir Auckland Colvin, the L. G. of the N. W. Provinces, you will make the acquaintance of a clever man, with the best of manners, to whom you need not be afraid to tell any good story you may have picked up. Pig-sticking is an experience you will not get a chance of until late in your stay ; but before the hot weather sets in you will be able to air your boots and breeches either at Agra, where the Manchester Regiment will help you to see sports, or at Muttra, where Roche and the 3rd D. G.'s keep matters lively in the best pig-sticking district in India. You must make up your mind not to be able to take first spears, for there will be men out better mounted than you, and with many years' experience ; but you will enjoy the excitement of a new sport which is second only to fox-hunting.

LIVING IN PARIS AND LONDON.

A discussion took place at the last monthly dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on the relative cost of living in Paris and in London. Several of the speakers (says the Paris correspondent of the *Record*) were thoroughly qualified to discuss the subject, having lived for many years in both cities. The opener, a Frenchman, keeps a house both in Clapham and in Paris, and has long been in the habit of spending part of his time in the one city and part in the other. The president, Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B., an eminently successful English merchant, banker, and railway director in Paris, has also lived in Paris for many years, whilst maintaining an establishment in England. There was every reason, therefore, to regard the company as one competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject. With some difference as to details, the room was almost quite unanimous that the cost of living in Paris was from 20 to 40 per cent. dearer than in London. In the case of a single man, or a couple without family, the difference is not so much felt ; but the larger the family the greater the relative cost. This may possibly arise from the fact that French families are universally so small, that all the provisions, such as rent, service, &c., for a large family must be abnormal. The general impression seemed to be that £60 in London went as far, in household expenditure, as £100 in Paris. Rent is certainly much higher, to say nothing of the discomforts and inconveniences of living on an *etage*. Wages are lower in London, and more work is done for the money. Coal cannot be had in Paris under 35s. to 38s. a ton, instead of 20s. or 22s. in London, and then it is bad. Gas is nearly three times the price, but it is better. Bread and meat are 40 to 50 per cent. dearer, and sugar 150 per cent. It was contended, however, on the other hand, that in the extra price of food the Parisian pays indirectly the taxes which the Londoner pays direct ; that the paving, lighting, improvement rates, &c., are here all raised by the octroi levied on provisions. But, as a matter of fact, the difference between the direct taxes and the rates in England and those in France, being in the one country about 25 or 30 per cent. on the rental, and in the other 10, was not sufficient to account for the much greater price paid for food. Amusements, it was admitted, were cheaper in Paris, and most of the luxuries of life, but it was the reverse with the necessaries. The same remark applied to railway fares and cabs, but what was here gained in price was more than lost in comfort and convenience. It was thought, too, that the working man in France, helped by the climate, eating less meat and requiring less clothing, had an advantage in this way over his English neighbour. The complaints about the exorbitant profits of the middle man, and the systematic robbery of the *cuisiniere* were very loud. One merchant declared that his friends in London, whose expenditure was about the same as his own, had their house and garden and kept their carriage, while he and his family had to live on a flat and ride in the omnibus. The wonderful facilities for locomotion afforded by the innumerable stations of the underground railway in London and the constant trains, compared with one single station in Paris for the suburbs, St. Lazare, and the handful of trains in a day, were duly enlarged on. Sir Edward Blount, in summing up the discussion, stated that when he came to Paris in 1831, one could live there for a third less than in London, and that the franc went further than the shilling. But now it was all the other way, and he attributed the change which had come over things on both sides of the Channel mainly if not altogether, to the development of Free Trade in England, and the increase of Protection in France. Another very interesting statement made by the president was that, some time ago, a special commissioner sent over to England by French employers of labour to inspect English work and workers, and modes of working, came back to report that the workman in England produced one-third more for the same money than he did in France ; and, Sir Edward added, he found that whilst they paid about the same wages to their railway employés, they required five to do the work done by three in England.

Mrs. Crawford writes on the same subject :—"I was looking to-day at my monthly bills during the winter for firing. A slow combustion stove in my sitting-room, in which I burn culm, cost me £1 a month. Were I to burn wood and coke in an ordinary grate the cost would be about double. There is no sound reason why fuel should be so dear. The unsound reasons are railway monopolies, protection, and octroi duties. One reason why these duties are so heavy in Paris is the way in which, under the Empire, the Municipal Commission plundered, in demolishing Paris to build it up again. The doings of your Metropolitan Board of Works were insignificant relatively to the jobbery of the Haussmannising gang and the juries packed to grant heavy indemnity, when houses the gang bought were to be demolished by the city."

A POETICAL LOVER'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Salford Hundred Court of Record recently before Mr. Henry W. West, Q.C., Judge, Rose Pope, of Ducie Grove of Levenshulme, but whose home is in Ludlow, and who sued by her father Richard Pope, she being an infant, claimed £50 damages from Charles Gregory, booking clerk, of Ardwick. Mr. M'Keand said that probably the jury would find this case to be of a more lively character than those they had been trying, because they were asked to compensate his client, who was a young lady, for the injuries and damage she had sustained at the hands of the defendant by reason of his breach of promise to marry her, and in aggravation of this the defendant had under the promise seduced her. In his pleadings defendant denied that he promised to marry her, but said that, even if he did, £5 was quite enough compensation, and he had paid this amount into Court. The facts of the case were shortly these. In September 1886, whilst in service, the plaintiff went to the Ardwick Station, and inquired of the defendant who was a booking-clerk there what was the time of the first train to Glossop. This was the way in which she seemed to have got acquainted with the defendant. They conversed together at the station for a while, and defendant arranged to see her again. They met each other from time to time, and an intimacy sprang up between them. They became engaged, and in September 1888 the defendant went to see her at Ludlow, put the banns up at the church, and he was present at the service at which they were read. He did not, however, fulfil his promise to marry her. There had been a vast amount of correspondence between the parties, and in order to show the jury the heartless way in which the defendant had treated the girl he would read one or two of the epistles. The defendant seemed to be a young gentleman of some literary attainment, and also of a poetical turn of mind. In a letter written on the 19th of October 1886, he said:—

"Dear Rose,—I feel as though I could make away with myself after being so cruelly unkind to my dear one, and when I think that I should set at nought so sweet a girl as you. Oh! do forgive me, and for once forget all that I have said. Do not suppose that I think you are unworthy of me ; not so, Rose, it would be the last thing which I should allow to enter my head."

He signed himself "affectionately yours, Charlie," and in a postscript said :—"I hope the clouds will soon roll by, and we shall stand on a pure and spotless shore." (Laughter.) Another letter, which was too long to read, and which was signed "Yours, Charlie," contained the following beautiful piece of poetry :—

> Sunny days may lose their brightness,
> Nimble feet forget their lightness,
> Pearly teeth may know decay,
> Raven tresses turn to grey.
> But fadeless is the lover's heart.

(Laughter.) Another letter contained 50 lines of poetry. In January 1889 defendant wrote to the plaintiff's father telling him that he and the plaintiff were about to get married, and expressing the hope that he would be able to attend the ceremony. Three days afterwards, however, he wrote again to the plaintiff's father. In this letter he said :—

"It is with very great regret that I have to write to you respecting Rose, the one which I have placed every confidence in, and made a great deal of. I am about to inform you that she has been deceiving me in many ways. I do not wish to upset you at your age in life, but she has done anything than been true to me. It would be too numerous to tell you all. She has gone so far as to get things without my knowledge, expensive articles too, and of course to be placed to my account. If this is a fair way of treating a lover, what may I except if I were to make her my wife ?"

Subsequently he met her in the street, and offered her £20 to settle the matter. She told him the case was in the hands of her solicitor, and referred him to that gentleman. Mr. Yates, at the conclusion of Mr. M'Keand's opening, said that after hearing the letters he could not deny the breach of promise. A consultation then took place between counsel and the parties, and in the end Mr. Yates announced that the plaintiff had agreed to accept a sum of £25, including the £5 paid into Court, and costs. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for that amount.

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

In view of the complications on the Zanzibar coast, the Cairo correspondent of a home journal gives a *resume* of the methods by which slavery in Egypt has been abolished—as it may now practically be said to be,—and of the opinion which has been arrived at in the course of the twelve years' work done since the signing of the Convention with regard to the utility of endeavouring to intercept caravans of slavers.

In the first place, we must take the slave-trade as existing under very much the same conditions as any other trade, and remember that when the Government determined to interfere with it there were usual elements to deal with. It was regulated by the common law of supply and demand, and it could only be attacked, as all trade is attacked, in the market of produce, the market of delivery, and the transit between the two points. This was, strategically speaking, the position when the campaign against it was opened by the signing of the Convention in 1877, and the three points that I have indicated were threatened by articles, in one of which the Egyptian Government undertook to use all the influence it possessed over the tribes of Central Africa to prevent the wars constantly undertaken for the purpose of obtaining slaves, and by which the purchase and sale of slaves upon Egyptian territory and the transport either by land or water of slaves were alike rendered illegal. But given the best intentions with regard to carrying on a campaign, a general who shall direct it intelligently is a condition of the first necessity, and in the circumstances of Ismail's deposition and the other political troubles which followed shortly after the signing of the Convention, this was precisely what was wanting. The application of the provisions of the Convention was left in the hands of the existing provincial governors and other officials, who had already their own work to do, and up to the year 1880 the part of the Convention which was most effectually carried out was the clause directed against the capture of slaves in the Soudan. Bad as the administration of the southern provinces may have been, the influence of the Government in this direction is shown by the fact, asserted on good authority, that the exportation of slaves to Turkish Arabia has become four times greater since the withdrawal of the Egyptian armies.

SLAVES SENT DOWN IN NUMBERS.

Still slaves were sent down in considerable numbers. Caravans passed the Egyptian frontier, and the traffic in slaves continued to be carried on in Cairo and other towns. In 1880, the necessity of more definite direction having made itself felt, a new department was created. The director of this department had under him a force of from 800 to 1,000 men, and he employed them almost entirely in the attempt to prevent the importation of slaves into Egypt. He was able to stop the passage of large caravans across the frontier ; but, like all attempts to prevent the smuggling of articles which are in great request, the most that his system could achieve was to check the open passage of the living merchandise, and to cause it to be brought in in smaller quantities, and with risk, of which the unfortunate slaves had frequently to pay the principal cost in the additional sufferings that were imposed upon them. They were still brought in, and the sale of them went on to a considerable extent until the war of 1882 followed by the English occupation and the reorganisation of the public offices, brought about another change. The slave-trade department was amalgamated with the gendarmerie, of which General Baker became Inspector-General, and Colonel Schaefer was made entirely responsible for the departmental adminstration. Since that time Colonel Schaefer has taken the place of the General required. He has had a great deal of sympathy and help from the Egyptian as well as from the English Government. The Khedive and Riaz Pasha have shown warm interest in the movement, and have helped him whenever it lay within their power. Sir Evelyn Baring's hearty and active sympathy with the anti-slavery cause is too well known to need to be dwelt upon. These represent the political forces which stand in every war behind the fighting force. The credit of the actual planning and carrying out of what has been done belongs to Colonel Schaefer.

COLONEL SCHAEFER.

When he took his first practical survey of the situation Hicks Pasha's army had not yet been destroyed in the wastes of Kordofan, and the Soudan was to some extent in Egyptian hands. There was still hope, therefore, that something might be done to suppress the slave-trade at the sources of supply ; but wherever that might be, it lay necessarily outside the working range of the Slave Trade Department in Cairo. The possibility of dealing with it there was struck out of Colonel Schaefer's scheme. The policy of attacking slave caravans in transit had been already tried with very partial success, while the department was under its first management. The third point upon the strategic line was the one which lay nearest home, which could be most easily and most effectually attacked, and Colonel Schaefer *concentrated* his forces upon it. He determined, since he could not fight the slave-trade at its source, to fight it here, and try the effect of a determined assault upon the market of delivery. With the assistance partly of the tax register, in which before the signing of the Convention slave-dealers had been entered as regular merchants, paying their contributions to the Government, and partly by means of his own agents, he obtained a list of slave-dealers. There were then, although the Convention had been for six years in force, thirty-two in Cairo alone. He had them closely watched, and prosecuted whenever the chance presented itself under the provisions of the Convention, obtaining penalties in cases of conviction which, in addition to the material loss of the confiscated slaves, varied from one to five years of imprisonment with hard labour. An order of Riaz Pasha made the buyers equally guilty with the sellers. Men of wealth and social position were tried and condemned by court-martial to hard labour. In one or two instances offenders took refuge behind the inviolability of the harem, and made their wives responsible for a purchase of which they declared themselves to be in ignorance. A woman could not be brought before a court-martial ; but the Khedive was appealed to, and by the simple exercise of his personal authority a lady was banished for a year to her country estate. The punishment is more severe under the circumstances which attend it than it sounds, and it was found to be effectual. Excuses of the kind were not repeated. Still great difficulties existed in the way of obtaining information. Anything like a house-to-house visitation is of course impossible in a Mussulman country, where the harem wraps one-half of society in its veil.

ESSENTIAL TO WIN.

It was essential to win, somewhat or other, the co-operation of the slaves themselves, and to convey to their minds the main fact that by the law of Egypt they had only to ask for their freedom order to become free. The manumission bureaus at which they had to present themselves had been created by the Convention. But there were only four—one in Alexandria, one in Cairo, one for the provinces of Lower Egypt, and one for the provinces of Upper Egypt. They were manifestly insufficient in number and up to the year 1885 they were independent of the Slave Trade Department. In 1885, when Colonel Schaefer had already been at work for two years, they were placed under his control. He immediately multiplied them throughout the provinces creating one for each province throughout Egypt, and in the province of Esneh, near the frontier, where they were most required one for each district. Each bureau became not only a centre for the performance of its own special work of giving out manumission papers for the slaves who asked for them, but in a very effective if informal way a centre of advertisement of the movement. Through a thousand channels the information filtered to the ears of slaves that slavery was at an end for those who chose to end it. Even in the most carefully kept harems they are not prisoners. It became possible for everyone to go to a manumission bureau, and the result of the multiplication of these officers was that the number of slaves freed in Egypt amounted rapidly from about 600 to 1,800 a year. It is now steadily decreasing, and it is confidently hoped that before long the possession of slaves, as well as the trade in slaves, in Egypt will be a thing of the past.

SLAVE-HOLDING ILLEGAL.

At present it must not be forgotten that the possession of slaves is not illegal. The Convention was directed against the buying and selling of slaves. The possession of them was left to die the natural death which must result from the suppression of the trade. Nothing has dealt a sharper blow at the trade than the ease with which the slaves are now freed. It has converted them from a good to a bad investment. Practically, therefore, the conclusions to be drawn from the work of the last twelve years in Egypt are, first, that it is perfectly possible to destroy the slave-trade in any given market of delivery, and the Turks, if they would, might destroy it in a similar manner in Asiatic Turkey, which is at present the principal market of the slavers of the Soudan ; secondly, that it is of great importance to attack it at the source of supply, but this can only be done by having the source of supply under the control of an orderly Government ; and thirdly, that it is almost useless to attack it between those two ends. The result of coast and frontier blockades under existing geographical conditions has been found to be that a very small percentage of exported slaves are captured, and so long as the trader is sure of his price in the market with which he deals, the loss of these is not great enough to effect the trade. For one dhow in ten which may be captured the trader recoups himself in the price of the other nine, and the freedom of the few slaves who obtain their liberty is paid for by the added sufferings of the remainder, who are carried to their destination under the difficult conditions of concealment. If the result of the operations on the Zanzibar coast were to contradict these conclusions, it might be necessary to re-examine them ; but according to the news which reaches us, it appears, on the contrary, most fully to confirm them.

The cutting of telegraph wires and appropriation of the enemies' messages has long been a recognised manœuvre in modern warfare, remarks a contemporary. But the power of obtaining information by this method has generally been confined to one message, as the telegraphists almost immediately discover that the circuit has been tampered with. This difficulty has lately been overcome, and an enemy or a spy can now tap the telegraph without any chance of the robbery being detected. This is accomplished by means of the telephone. A metallic thread connected with a telephone is stretched parallel to and touching the telegraph wire, and as the current passes through the telegraph line, an induced current is produced in the telephone thread, and sounds of greater and less intensity are produced in the instrument corresponding to the dashes and dots transmitted by the telegraph. This result is produced without any effect on the original message, so that the telegraph will become a dangerous means of communication when there is any chance of spies being about unless efficient and properly-guarded codes are prepared and kept secret.

A HARROW SCHOOL BILL.

When you really mean money-making, writes *Vanity Fair*, there is nothing like going straight ahead, and refusing to stick at trifles, or count the ways. They seem to be of that opinion at Harrow—that "fine old English" school which we are all so proud of—where I fancy pedagogy or pedagogies must be a fairly lucrative profession. A young gentleman aged fifteen or thereabouts lately home from Harrow for the Easter holidays, has favoured me with a sight of his school bill for the term. It reminds me, in regard to its length of the tailor's bill of a duke which by favour of the duke's gentleman, I was once privileged to see—a document that I still remember with feelings too deep for words. The school bill of my young friend Georgie (I call him Georgie as that is not his name) is not quite so long as the bill of the duke's tailor, but it contains some surprising entries. The first is an item of £30 for "board, washing, &c." ; but from what Georgie tells me, it might just as well have been for whitewashing, and piastering ; for he has to buy out of his own or his father's pocket a breakfast additional to the regulation meal, to give him a fair start for the day ; and as for washing, an extra charge of nearly £1 is made elsewhere for "cleaning football dress." "Hatter, 14s. 6d.," refers principally, as Georgie thinks, to the cleansing of two straw hats. He is charged 10s. for "medical attendance," which, being interpreted, means that once during the term he was sent to see the doctor because there was nothing particular the matter with him. "Repairs, 7s. 6d." Georgie is especially pained at this charge, as he says he had not the satisfaction of breaking so much as sixpenny worth of window-glass during the whole term. But I suppose some pickle or other in Georgie's house broke something at some time ; so down goes seven shillings and sixpence all round, and you're bound to come on the right boy that way. Then there's the "Carpenter." A sum of 13s., no more and no less, is charged to the account of the carpenter. What this is for, Georgie has not the remotest idea, beyond that he fancies "some painting was done to some of the beds" in the dormitory. In vain I urged that a carpenter seldom paints beds ; Georgie did not know, but supposed it was all right ; was dead certain, at all events, that the 13s. figuring to the account of the carpenter would have to go into the pockets of "somebody." "Lectures or concerts, 3s. 6d." This is mild, only Georgie is not quite sure that he went to any lecture or any concert during the term. He admits, however, that if a lecture or a concert is given, you are charged for it whether you go or you don't. Seven and three-pence for "school stationery" is an item suggestive of noble profits. There is humour in another entry—"Rewards, 5s." This means, I understand, that they gave Georgie a prize, and are now calling on his father to pay for the same. A better joke still, however, is the "Matron's Account—Letters, parcels, luggage, &c., 8s. 7d." Georgie remembers having had one parcel during the term, the carriage of which (as is not uncommon) had been paid by the sender ; and various letters, stamped in accordance with Her Majesty's regulations, so that 8s. 7d. represents the amount his father is to be mulcted in for the portorage of Georgie's school-box to and from the station, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. It is good to be a porter at Harrow. One item more, and the bill shall be folded up and returned to Georgie. "Head Master's Account, £11 6s." I am vague about this, and so is Georgie ; but we both conclude to let it pass as an authorised perquisite of the Head Master from every boy in the school every term in the year. I am sure it is quite correct. The Head Master of a fine old English school like Harrow has a traditional style to keep up, and the money must come from somewhere. So likewise with the house-masters. Georgie's house-master has his butler and his carriage, just as I should have myself if the editor of this journal appreciated my talents at anything resembling their worth. But a butler and a brougham, I am told, really cost a good deal one way and another (I knew a man who began with a butler only, and last week he was offering a half-penny in the pound) ; and in these circumstances, what is one to do but put it down to the carpenter, the porter, and the apothecary ? If ten boys (or 500 boys) are charged 7s. 6d. apiece for two penny-worth of damage which one of the ten (or 500) may, or may, not have done ; and 13s. for a "carpenter" who may, or may not, pocket half-a-crown in the course of the term ; and 10s. for the doctor, who, perhaps, gets sixpence ahead ; and if other charges be made on a similar principle, the butler and the brougham may be evolved. Georgie says he thinks that some parents have sometimes been unwise enough to remonstrate, but that (to the credit of the school) they have always been promptly snubbed. His bill amounts to £60, and as there are three terms in the year, his "education," at this comparatively early stage of his career, is costing his father about £200 per annum. I may add that I have "cooked" Georgie's account, to the extent of a penny or two in each item, in deference to an absurd request of his own, based on his conviction that there would be "no end of a row" if it should be discovered whose bill had furnished me with the material for this eulogy of a fine old English school. Absurd, as I said ; showing only that Georgie, though now in the Remove, is still a mere boy.

SHOULD THE BIBLE BE READ IN SCHOOL.

In the current number of the *Forum* Cardinal Manning draws a picture of the working of the common school system of the United States, and then answers the question proposed to him, whether the Bible should be read in the public and common schools of the American Union. "I rejoice that it is read in the board schools of England, even without a right interpretation. It is better that children should know the name, the character, the work, the life, the parables of the Saviour of the world, than that they should grow up without the knowledge of his name. But it is to be always borne in mind that the Bible is "the Bible only in the sense of the Bible." A man's will is his will only in the intention of his will, and human justice swiftly punishes the perversion of the last testament of the departed. But with the law and practice of the public and common schools before me, I cannot see :—1. How the State can retain its purely secular character and action if the Bible be introduced into the schools. The Bible is immutably a code of religion. 2. Nor how the State can order its introduction without violating the religious conscience and spiritual independence of the American people. 3. Nor how the reading of the Bible in any sense but its own true sense can educate the children of Christian parents. 4. Nor how the reading of it can counterbalance the intrinsic moral evils of the common school system, especially in the violation of parental authority and the destruction of the instincts of home. The State has a right to protect itself from the crimes committed by children who are abandoned by vicious or careless parents. It does so by reformatory and industrial schools. The State has a duty to protect the children abandoned by careless or criminal parents, and notably to protect the rights of such children to the inheritance of a human and Christian education. For these two ends compulsion is lawful and just. What parents ought to do, and though their own unnatural abandonment of their children do not do, the State has both right and duty to provide for, *in loco parentis*, which phrase declares that the State is not the parent and that the children are not the children of the State. This theory of Athens in its corruption, and of France in its revived paganism, has no place or right in Christian, or even natural society. Ancient Rome would have made short work of all such pretensions of the State in violation of the *patria potestas*. If there be in the world a people jealous of liberty of conscience, and resolved to confine the powers of the State within the strict sphere of secular legislation, it is the people of the American Union. But they have unconsciously submitted to a system of public and compulsory education which violates both these vital laws of their Constitution. Compulsory education, without free choice and provision for that free choice in matters of religion and conscience, is, and ever must be, unjust and destructive of the moral life of a people. It is not for me to suggest to the mature wisdom and the high jurisprudence of the statesmen of America how the public school law should be amended. It is clearly in conflict with both parental rights and liberty of conscience. No education law can prosper which is not in conformity with parental rights and liberty of conscience. A state education which is in conflict with these two laws of nature and of God can only work out confusion and end in a catastrophe."

ROMANCE OF NEGRO LIFE IN AMERICA

The American papers record the recent death of Lewis Hayden, whose long and varied career is one of the romances of negro life in the United States. He was born a slave in Kentucky, 6th December 1816 and his "owner" was the Rev. Adams Rankin, a Presbyterian minister. At the age of ten he was exchanged in barter for a pair of horses. Holding the view that he had a right to himself, Hayden determined to escape from slavery. This view was, of course, theologically heretical and politically seditious in the eyes of the orthodox and "law-abiding" citizens of Kentucky. But the heretic and rebel found friends, and the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks and Miss Julia Webster were both imprisoned for having aided and abetted him in his escape to liberty. Runaway matches were then not uncommon, and Hayden and his wife passed out of the house of bondage in the guise of servants attending a Kentucky beau and belle who were supposed to be crossing the river to celebrate a marriage upon the soil of Ohio or Indiana. Once over the river, the escaped slaves were taken in hand by the officials of the wonderful "underground railway," and in spite of the offer of large rewards, and in spite of an active pursuit, they reached Canada in safety. Soon afterwards Lewis Hayden went to the Northern States, and after teaching and preaching in Detroit became an anti-slavery lecturer. It was at his house in Boston that John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry was discussed, if not planned. Soon after Hayden settled in Massachusetts the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act put in jeopardy the freedom of every negro. He opposed it with all his force, and when it became law he aided in the escape of Shadrach and other negroes who were being kidnapped back into slavery. For this "offence" he was placed upon his trial, but escaped punishment, as the jury could not agree upon a verdict. When the South seceded Mr. Hayden saw that the hour had come for his race, and he displayed great vigour in recruiting for what he felt was to be an Army of Liberation. He served also for a time as a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. For the last thirty years he was in the Civil Service, and was familiarly known as "Father Hayden, the old philosopher of the State House." His leisure was devoted to Freemasonry, to temperance, and to social reform, and he was especially vigilant in protesting against infringements of the negro's rights as a man and a citizen. Born a chattel, he achieved freedom, and his versatility was abundantly shown in the parts he played as slave, teacher, merchant, lecturer, political leader, and State official. When the disadvantages of his early days are remembered, his wonderful life will be seen to have been creditable alike to the man and to his race.

A TOWN GOVERNED BY WOMEN.

The success with which Oskaloosa appears to have been governed by a lady mayor and a council of the same sex is an interesting example of the administrative capacity of women at a moment they had been elected to the London County Council, writes a home contemporary, which quotes two American papers on the subject. The first of these, the *Atlanta Constitution*, says :—

One year ago the town of Oskaloosa, in Kansas, made itself the laughing stock of the State by electing a lady mayor and a council of ladies. The first thing that the new officials did was to enforce the Sunday law. They allowed hotels, livery stables, barber shops, and drug stores to keep open, but stopped the sale of cigars, tobacco, bread, and ice-cream. Next the bad boys were looked after. A proclamation was issued ordering all boys under the age of eighteen to keep off the streets after 8 o'clock at night. It occurred to the ladies that while they had the power the tobacco evil ought to be dealt with, but the city attorney told them that squirting tabacco juice over the sidewalk came under the head of personal liberty and could not be interfered with. They then tried moral suasion, and appointed a committee to visit every tobacco-chewer in town. This course was completely successful, and there was no further trouble about the sidewalks. For many years very little attention had been paid to the streets, and the property-owners unwilling to be taxed for new pavements. The lady mayor and her council decided that they would have good streets and sidewalks. They passed ordinances, made contracts, superintended the work in person, and successfully fought the injunctions and other suits brought against them by the property-owners in the courts. Now that they have survived a year of petticoat rule the citizens of Oskaloosa are not inclined to make fun of it. They say that their town has prospered, and has made an enviable reputation for good morals, law, and order. In this particular instance the female suffrage-experiment in Kansas has turned out very satisfactorily. But one swallow does not make a summer, and it will take more than one Oskaloosa to revolutionise the world.

The *Springfield Mass Union* observes :—

The women of Kansas had great times recently. At Oskaloosa, where the mayor and city council last year were all women, there was a lively contest to get the married women out of office. Hacks and carriages were rolling up to the polls all day, and political, social, and theological prejudices were appealed to to defeat the women, but all in vain. They held the fort, and their majorities range from 33 to 68. Oskaloosa will be managed by the gentle hand of woman another year, and the horrid men who have been hoping for some relaxation in the strict morality of the place are disappointed. Oskaloosa's success under women's government is attracting the interested attention of other towns. Cottonwood Falls decided to try the same experiment, and on Tuesday elected Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan as mayor, with a city council composed entirely of women. These pleasant arrangements are looked upon by the men as good jokes, but the women appear to take it in earnest. At Oskaloosa the last year's administration was admirable. In the larger Kansas towns the women do not appear to such good advantage as in the smaller ones. At Wichita the anti-prohibition and anti-woman suffrage ticket was elected, all because of the apathy of the women-voters, who might have carried the election if they had shown interest enough in their own cause to turn out to the polls.

HOW THE CHINESE ECONOMISE.

The Chinese, says the *North China Herald*, are pre-eminently economical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing waste, or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a great deal. The universal diet consists of rice, beans, millet, garden vegetable, and fish, with a little meat on high festivals. Wholesome food in abundance may be supplied at less than 1*d*. a day for each adult, and even in famine times thousands of persons have been kept alive for months on about a half-penny a day each. This implies the existence of a high degree of culinary skill in the Chinese. Their modes of preparing food are thorough and various. There is no waste, everything is made to do as much duty as possible. What is left is the veriest trifle. The physical condition of the Chinese dog or cat, who has to live on the leavings of the family, shows this ; they are clearly kept on starvation allowances. The Chinese are not extremely fastidious in regard to food ; all is fish that comes to their net, and most things come there sooner or later. Certain disturbances of the human organisation, due to eating diseased meat, are well recognised among the people ; but it is considered better to eat the meat, the cheapness of which is certain, and run the risk of the consequences, which are not quite certain, than to buy dear meat, even with the assurance of no evil results. Indeed, the meat of animals which have died of ordinary ailments is rather dearer than that of those which have died in an epidemic such as pleuro-pneumonia. Another example of careful calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible that the contents may boil all the sooner, for fuel is scarce and dear, and consists generally of nothing but the stalks and roots of the crops, which make a rapid blaze and disappear. The business of gathering fuel is committed to children, for one who can do nothing else can at least pick up straws and leaves and weeds. In autumn and winter a vast army of fuel-gatherers spread over the land. Boys ascend trees and beat them with clubs to shake off the leaves ; the very straws get no time to show which way the wind blows before they are annexed by some enterprising collector. Similarly professional manure-collectors swarm over all the roads of the country. Chinese women carry this minute economy into their dress ; nothing comes amiss to them ; if it is not used in one place it is in another, where it appears a thing of beauty. Foreign residents who give their cast-off clothes away to Chinese may be assured that the career of usefulness of these garments is at last about to commence. Chinese wheel-barrows squeak for the want of a few drops of oil ; but to people who have no nerves the squeak is cheaper than the oil. Similarly, dirt is cheaper than hot water, and so, as a rule, the people do not wash ; the motto "Cheaper than Dirt," which the soap dealer puts in his windows could not be made intelligible to the Chinese. To them the average foreigners are mere soap-wasters. Scarcely any tool can be got ready-made ; it is so much cheaper to buy the parts and put them together for yourself, and as almost everybody takes this view ready-made tools are not to be got. Two rooms are dimly lighted with a single lamp deftly placed in a hole in the dividing wall. Chinese, in fact, seem to be capable of doing almost anything by means of almost nothing. They will give you an iron foundry on a minute scale of completeness in a backyard, and will make in an hour a cooking range, of strong and perfect draft, out of a pile of mud bricks, lasting indefinitely, operating perfectly, and costing nothing. The old woman who in her last moments hobbled as near as possible to the family graveyard, in order to die so as to avoid the expense of the coffin-bearers, was Chinese.

CAN MAN MAKE HIS OWN ENVIRONMENT ?

With man, reason is before everything ; reason, which includes duty, says the *Hospital*. Even the physical conditions under which all human beings grow up are, to a large extent, the product and fruit of reason. That is not the case with the wild animals. They find themselves in a certain environment, and there they must remain and adapt their ways to their circumstances. But with man it is quite otherwise. In every stage of civilisation he can, in a great measure, make his own environment, both physical and intellectual. He is, so to speak, master of his own soil and climate. But that is surely a great power which he possesses—a striking advantage over all other animals. Of course it may be argued that, as a matter of fact, man does not make his own environment, but grows up amid the surroundings in which he has been born, and is modified by them, and modifies them in turn, exactly as other animals do. True ! But the position here affirmed is, not that man always does modify and more or less completely make his own environment, but that, being possessed of reason and free will, he has the intelligence and the physical power which fit him to do so. He can do it as an individual if he will ; he can do it in co-operation with his fellows if he and they choose to combine. That he does not do it, except in a poor and unworthy degree, is his fault much more than it is his misfortune. It is one of the most obvious of sociological facts that the adult world that now is creates and maintains conditions of a physical, intellectual, and moral kind which are often dangerous and sometimes destructive to the coming generation. Every smoky town, every foul river, every poisonous drain, every pestilential fever house, every drunkard, every thief, every fallen woman, every insincere and impure-hearted man, every idler, every frivolous person, every fool, conspires with every other creature of the same class to create an environment in which the young of the human species must physically and intellectually breathe and live. This is the baldest possible statement of a scientific sociological fact. A pure atmosphere and a congenial soil are the primary and indispensable conditions of all healthy life of every kind. How can our boys and girls be either physically or intellectually sound and wholesome in the environment in which they are placed by our action and the action of our forefathers ? What a vast amount of self-preserving antiseptic substance must be inherent in human bodies and minds when so many of them can prevent themselves from physical and intellectual death and putridity under such unfavourable circumstances as these ! Talk of human nature being exhausted and worn out ! It is only just beginning to live ! What we need in these days is the marriage of a true and intelligent science with a reasonable and universal religion ; in other words, a combination of the highest knowledge with the deepest recognition of duty. Then we shall have an atmosphere and a soil—a complete environment—in which perfect physical, intellectual, and moral health will be not only possible but inevitable. That is the end towards which all men who have insight and conscience should steadfastly aim.

No arrangements have as yet been made with regard to a biography of Mr. Bright. But the future editor of "The Life and Letters of John Bright," whoever he be, will, it is understood be put in possession of much invaluable first-hand material. Mr. Bright was a great letter-writer, and very many of his letters to relations and friends are of the highest interest. He was, moreover, especially during the latter years of his life, a diligent diarist, and his daily record of persons, places, and thoughts afford a singularly complete mirror of his mind. The outspoken character of many of his entries will, however, tend to defer the publication of them for many years to come.

WESTWARD HO.

It is to the great landing-stages or the Liverpool docks, writes the *Daily News*, that we must look to obtain an adequate notion of the vast stream of emigration which is ever flowing westward from or through these islands. Within the last few days we have published a description of the departure of emigrants from the Thames ; but in London these sights are seen only on a puny scale, as compared with the great unceasing exodus from the Mersey. On Wednesday alone no fewer than five great ocean steamers sailed away from Liverpool, chiefly for Canada, the United States, and the Brazils, bearing with them nearly four thousand human beings, most of whom that day must have taken leave for ever of the Old World. The scene of preparation on the landing-stages as described by an eye-witness was curious, and not wanting in the element of the picturesque. The Scandinavian races, we are told, prevailed ; but, besides these and the Irish and English contingents, which never fail, there were Germans, Italians, Spaniards, and Greeks. The Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes, bearing their mattresses and culinary utensils, are described as "mostly tall, well-built fellows, with thews of brass and arms of steel" they were somewhat beaten about and dishevelled in their journey to this port of departure, *via* Hull, but were clad in a style that spoke of homeliness and substantiality. Side by side with these were some 300 or 400 Herefordshire labourers of the sturdy British type bound for the Brazils, there, it is to be hoped, to meet with a better fate than has befallen some recent parties of emigrants to South American shores. Contrasting with these were men, women, and children in the characteristic dress of Polish Jews and Greeks. It was a scene for the brush of Mr. Frith, whose artistic eye would not have failed to note the presence of a Liverpool detective, furtively yet attentively scanning the motley crowd as they swarmed up the gangways to the tenders. The officers of the Mersey Docks and the Harbour Board have experience in the management of these great gatherings, with their Babel-like mixture of tongues and dialects, and they get them away in an admirably simple and effective fashion ; but it is impossible to read the description of this stirring scene with its many touching episodes, without feeling that it is, after all, not the surplus population, but rather some of the best blood of the old countries which the New World is thus drawing continually away. The Irish emigrants appear to have been the only element which bespoke exile, enforced by the stern admonition of absolute want ; but even these seem to have been above the level of the average objects of the eviction process and the battering-ram. They had received help in the shape of dollars from the "Land of the West," and they spoke hopefully of the new home across the sea whither friends and relatives had gone before them. It is, however, at Queenstown where the steamers on their way to American ports have taken aboard during the last six or seven days the enormous number of nearly four thousand persons that Irish emigration is seen in its most striking aspects. These multitudes again are described as mostly strong young men and women of the agricultural class. The old, the weak, and those who are burdened with families are left behind.

THE PLAGUE OF ORATORS.

Mr. Gladstone, writes a correspondent, has much to answer for. It was he who first made budget speeches popular, and imposed upon succeeding Chancellors of the Exchequer (some of them not too well qualified to rise to so high a level) the duty of being above all things interesting in their expositions of national finance. It was he, too, who, if he did not invent, at all events entirely remodelled, the whole system of political pilgrimage, and compelled statesmen who were forced by fate to "go on the stump" to take care that they carried a large collection of brand-new speeches in their portmanteaus. Before his Lancashire pilgrimages were started in the "sixties" a county candidate thought himself sufficiently provided if he mastered one speech, to be repeated at all his meetings, with just a little alterations, perhaps, in the head and the tail to suit peculiar local circumstances. But since Mr. Gladstone set the other fashion—any meeting which did not find itself supplied with an entirely new speech, different from all the others delivered in the campaign, would rise in fierce resentment, and the chances of the unhappy candidate would assuredly be small. The older generation will well remember the perplexity, the annoyance, and finally the deep disgust, with which Lord (then Mr.) Cross and his friends were filled in the electoral campaign of 1866, when Mr. Gladstone set the new fashion, and fascinated Liverpool, and Warrington, and Southport, and Ormskirk and Wigan, and all the other places on his march by giving to each the honour of a new and specially-prepared oration ; while poor Mr. Cross himself, following in his great antagonist's wake, pottered away at the one speech he had invented for each and every meeting, with the result that while the local papers each morning devoted some six or eight columns to Mr. Gladstone's rhetoric, they dismissed Mr. Cross in a few lines as having "expressed the views familiar to our readers." In the campaign of 1886 Mr. Gladstone's rivals had to follow his tactics, and being new to the business they naturally made a mess of it. Since then they have improved, and by this time no statesman can hope to produce much effect unless he is prepared with a new speech on any subject at any moment anywhere. The public demand for this sort of thing has increased with the practice of the proficient, and appetite has grown with what it feeds on to such an extent that breadth of treatment and inexhaustible supplies, if not of topics, at least of details, are required not only in long electoral campaigns, extending over weeks, but even from harrassed statesmen who have only a day to spare for occasional speech-making. The other week we found Lord Hartington delivering three speeches on one day in Sunderland. On Tuesday, 23rd ult., Lord Salisbury surpassed him, and the papers yesterday morning recorded no fewer than six speeches, all delivered by the Prime Minister in Bristol. Surely life would not be worth living if this sort of thing happened often, and again one is compelled to say that Mr. Gladstone has much to answer for.

STEALING A COFFIN.

A certain doctor living in one of the towns in the district of Shun-teh in Kuangtung having died some time ago, writes a China paper, one of his relatives, who was entrusted with the direction of the funeral ceremonies, proceeded to a market town in the neighbourhood and ordered a coffin. Having left the necessary directions where the coffin was to be taken to, he returned homewards telling the coffin-seller to follow without delay. The latter, true to his duty, was not long in arriving at his destination with his coffin in a boat. Reaching there, and seeing nothing specially desirable in his craft, he left it and proceeded to find the house of the man who had ordered the coffin. Just then there happened to pass by a young man who was in a most curious predicament. His father had died, and being in extreme poverty, the son was only able, after trying every resource, to scrape together sufficient, to buy a cheap coffin. With this money he went to the bazaar to purchase the coffin, but remembering that his deceased sire was improperly clad for burial, he resolved to try his luck over the gaming table, hoping to realize sufficient therefrom to buy both the coffin and some fine clothes. But alas ! his dead sire could not give him the luck, and he lost all he had. Sorely puzzled, he retraced his steps homeward, mentally revolving as to how he could escape from his dilemma. In the midst of his perplexity he espied a boat with an elaborate coffin stowed therein, but with no one on board. Regarding this as a heaven-sent gift, he immediately jumped on board, and with a few vigorous pulls at the oar, he was soon speeding homewards with his miraculously discovered coffin. Shortly after a party came to the anchorage to take the coffin ashore, but to their amazement discovered that both it and the boat had gone. No trace could be found of the missing property, and they resorted to their only alternative, which was to defer the burial and send for another coffin. Some time after the circumstances of the theft of coffin were discovered, but considering the extreme poverty of the thief, his crime was forgiven him, and he suffered no penalty.

HOW THE HISTORIAN BANCROFT WORKS.

Writing at night and sometimes into the early hours of the morning is very injurious, says the veteran historian. I have tried it, and become convinced. My practice is to work slowly, but to accomplish something every day. I very seldom average more than three hundred words a day, and a few lettters, and this is generally done before nine o'clock in the morning. Ten o'clock every evening finds me in bed, and six o'clock each morning I am at my desk. No man whose profession or duties demand considerable mental work should allow himself less than seven hours' sleep, and if he occasionally takes eight or nine, the overdose will have no serious effect. There are persons, I know, who will tell you that they can, and have, performed what seemed to them their best work by gas or lamplight. Why do they say so ? Simply because they have never tasted the sweets of the early morning hours. No one can understand the inspiration which the first hours of the morning bring to his literary work until he has been under its influence. What outdoor exercise do I recommend ? Healthy exercise of all kinds. With me the saddle is a source of the most thorough delight, and to my daily indulgence of a long distance gallop I attribute much of the good health which now allows me to perform my work with a clear brain and a steady hand."

The cause of the blue colour of the sky often used to be a subject of dispute among scientific men, remarks the *British Journal of Photography*, until Professor Tyndall appeared to have set it at rest by propounding the theory of its being the product of selective reflection of the blue rays of white light by reason of the presence of particles in the air of such minute size as only to be able to reflect rays of short wave length. Professor Hartley has recently propounded a new theory, which really seems to be a more probable one. After raising objections to Tyndall's theory *per se*, he presents his own arguments and the results of experiments to show that the blue colour arises from the action of ozone upon the rays of light. The results of his examinations of ozonised air go to prove that it was impossible for rays of light to pass through so little as five miles of air without the rays being coloured sky-blue by the ozone commonly present, and "that the blue of objects viewed on a clear day at greater distances, up to thirty-five or fifty miles, must be almost entirely the blueness of ozone in the air." In his laboratory experiments he observed that the quantity of ozone giving a full sky-blue in a tube only two feet in length is two and a half milligrammes in each square centimetre of sectional area in the tube.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BRISTOL BEAUTIES.

The women of Bristol, though as beautiful now as any in England, are said to have been so ugly at the time of Queen Elizabeth that she granted them a character which gave the freedom of the city of Bristol to any man who would marry a Bristol woman. An old custom allowed any man and wife, upon whom the chains of wedlock sat heavily, to go to a certain graveyard in the north of the city, there join hands across a grave, and then indignantly withdraw them with the mutual exclamation, "The grave parts us !" This they construed as a divorce.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Under this heading *La Citoyenne* gives an interesting account of the work of Mdlle. de Broen in a very poor and little known quarter of Paris. In a little wooden erection, capable of holding two or three hundred people, and situated in the Rue Bolivar, Belleville, Paris, Mdlle. de Broen distributes medicines to the poor, who also receive gratis advice from a doctor. The room is always full, and poor women often arrive at six in the morning to await the opening of the office at nine. Soup is given when funds permit. Health is the bread of the family, says Mdlle. de Broen, when people have got that they will listen to you. She makes the acquaintance of all her poor friends, to whom she thus tenders the precious gift of sympathy as well as medical help.

MORNING AND EVENING TRIFLES.

For evening trifles, the tiny Empire wreaths of small blossoms, set on wire with aigrette and butterfly, or birds, on a spiral spring, are pretty finishes to either elaborate or simple toilettes. The flowers can be repeated in a neck bouquet, worn at the side. Then, the Pompadour bows are equally becoming. These are worn above the centre of the forehead, and have a bandeau to the coils of the hair on the crown. The bow is made of ribbon twisted cunningly in form. All these little etceteras give point and finish to the toilette, and can be made at home by deft fingers. Morning caps for elderly ladies are made very small ; the lace is often embroidered in silk, harmonising beautifully with the ribbon trimming. Fans are worn smaller, and some very inexpensive ones are of plumes of ostrich feathers. At Mr. Boughton's studio, on Show Sunday, a splendid fan was seen bordered with cherub faces—a costly work of art.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

"Be neither too early in the fashion, nor too long out of it ; nor at any time in the extreme of it." So says old Lavator, and counsel it is most wise. No one in "society," as the phrase goes, is ever extreme in any mode ; the aim of all those who best understand the science of good dressing is to be unremarkable—to influence style and lead in fashion without flaunting a flag. The present day is a day of many styles, but an expert in the art of *chic* can choose her own and give it individuality. The stage is a factor of modes, and to the stage we owe the Renaissance craze. The Directoire first appeared in Paris, at the Theatre de Francaise ; the Empire followed. Both styles still hold the popular taste.

SOCIETY AS IT WAS AND IS.

In a little book just published very stupidly and very slangily entitled "Good Form," the etiquette of some few years ago is amusingly contrasted with that of to-day, when everything is more succinct and expeditious than it used to be. When the ladies of John Leech's time went to dinner parties, they were shown into bed-rooms, and allowed some minutes to adjust their ringlets. Now they hand their cloak to a servant and walk straight from their carriage or cab to the presence of their hostess. At weddings in "the Forties" each bridesmaid had a groomsman to look after her, and see that she had what she liked at the elaborate marriage breakfast of that day. Now, there is only a "best man," though how he comes by the superlative adjective when he is sole groomsman it is difficult to say.

BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Among other changes of custom is that concerned with these, which used to be given by the bride. And our authoress might have added that it is no longer fashionable, as it then was, for the bride to cry. All weddings now-a-days are dry-eyed, and if the "cheerful stoicism," that so strongly struck Carlyle as an attribute of the English aristocratic classes, should have to be called into play by mother or sister, their self-command is usually equal to the occasion. Crying at weddings has "gone out." It was the very height of the fashion in the year 1827. When Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton married Miss Rosina Wheeler an eye-witness of the ceremony describes both bride and bridegroom as being "overcome with sensibility," pale, tottering, and tearful. No one totters to the altar now. But the bride must not, on the other hand, romp up the aisle, in the exultation of her heart. The correct pace is, perhaps, best described as resembling that of a policeman on his beat. It is slow and stately. There is deliberation expressed in it, as there ought to be, and even a slight hint of determination, as of mutiny against the fearsome word "obey." It is rather unkind of the writer to remark, in her chapter on yachting that "here, as everywhere else in the civilised world, the chaperon is a necessary evil." Poor chaperon ? It would probably be found that the really nice girls are those who, far from regarding their chaperon as an evil, would very strongly resent this description of her, regarding her as a refuge and a haven, whether in the ball-room or on board a yacht.

SMALL AND EARLY PARTIES.

Another marked change in social customs is mentioned in connection with the etiquette of "small and early" parties. No longer does a hostess ask her guests to sing or play. This ordeal, so dreaded by the girl of a couple of decades ago, is no longer to be feared. "I hope have brought some music, Miss Smith," was frequently the prelude to a distracting performance that gave pleasure to no one, least of all to the player. And strange to say, now that music is always professional, and generally worth listening to, it is difficult to persuade people to remain silent while it is going on ; whereas, when amateurs were singing, it would have been considered a shocking piece of rudeness for any one to have talked till the lady had finished describing how she wore a wreath of roses, or the gentleman had finished dilating upon his homeless, ragged, and tanned condition. Professional singers are very sensitive on this point of silence while they sing, and an unfortunate hostess is often made unhappy by the difficulty of getting her guest to listen in becoming silence.

DINNER TABLE CUSTOMS.

Another difference between what we used to do and what we do now is to be noted at the dinner-table where it was considered the duty of the host and hostess to urge their guests to eat. This custom is certainly more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and in our own day it is entirely abandoned, partly owing to the now universal style of having all dishes handed round. The board no longer groans as once it did, the weight of the viands being transferred to that chapel of ease, the sideboard, where, in seclusion, a hireling carves the joint and skilfully dissects the bird whose anatomy used to prove such an intricate problem to the bothered amateur at the end of the table. Not all of these could display the coolness of the gentleman who once carved a goose with such misplaced energy as to send it under the table. Seeing that the guests evinced some discomfiture and an anxiety to know where it had gone, he said, "All right, ladies and gentlemen, I have my foot on it." Episodes of this thrilling kind no longer happen, and skill in carving is not now one of the polite accomplishments wherewith it is necessary to equip a youth for his social career. The writer treats ettiquette with a sense of humour that makes it easy reading. She fears to describe wedding favours as still in fashion, lest they should become absolute next week, and quotes the incident of the zealous husband who bought a new bonnet for his wife, and ran the whole way home with it for fear it should go out of fashion before his wife saw it. This uncertainty is even more true of visiting cards than of wedding favours ; so much so that the latest edict should be visible at the Lord Chamberlain's office, or posted up outside it from week to week, like the prices of coals outside the order offices.

INDOOR DRESS.

There is perhaps no better opportunity for the exercise of individual taste than in the choice of dress for indoor wear. When in the streets most women avoid conspicuous originality, and conform more or less to the prevailing fashion ; but in the house there is scarcely any limit to the variety admissible, and while one may with perfect propriety pass the day in a gown of serge or homespun tailor-made and of masculine severity, another can, if she pleases, indulge in half-a-dozen changes of costume in as many hours, producing in each some novel effect by combination of colour or originality of design. For lovers of the picturesque and those who delight in dainty fabrics and harmonious tints there is nothing in modern dress so attractive as the tea-gown, which, long deservedly popular, is now so much in favour that it is to be seen not only around the five o'clock tea-table, for which it was at first designed, but also at friendly dinners and other social gatherings of an unceremonious kind, the materials of which it is composed ranging from inexpensive cashmere and China silk to the richest satins and most costly embroideries.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The admixture of black and white just now so much admired has perhaps never been seen to greater advantage than in some of the newest of these gowns prepared for the Court and general mourning. In most cases the over-dress of rich dull black silk opens over white surah or satin draped with white or black lace, the hanging sleeves lined with white falling from the shoulder over small, close, lace-covered under sleeves ; while a few of white silk, striped or brocaded in black, have fronts of white net heavily embroidered with silk. One intended to be worn either in or out of mourning is a very successful combination of pale grey cashmere, white moire, and Polish embroideries in silver on canvas, the tones of grey, white, and silver forming a perfect harmony. In another, black cashmere bordered with silver passementerie falls over grey crepe de chine gathered in full folds at the throat. A third shows black and gold treated in a similar manner.

DINNER GOWNS.

For dinner gowns just now the shape most generally adopted is the princess robe, with plain untrimmed train, opening in front to show a skirt of silk or satin embroidered in steel, jet, or mother-o'-pearl, or draped with net or lisse, worked with gold or silver thread, or strewn with tiny wreaths of flowers in their natural colours. A beautiful dress of black tricot silk has the train lined with white, and under-skirt of white satin covered with black net thickly embroidered in gold. The square-cut bodice has round the shoulders a high standing collar of black guipure, such as may be seen in old Venetian pictures ; while another, of black velvet, has the white silk skirt embroidered with small pearls. The fronts of the bodices are folded under a wide Empire belt which comes from beneath the arms, and the train is lined with faint pale blue. For young girls there are many pretty arrangements of soft silks, those in white being especially fresh and youthful. In one of these ivory faille is mingled with striped Algerian crepe, the bodice of the latter material crossing in front beneath a pointed band of silk, while many have simple gathered skirts, short-waisted bodices, and wide silk sashes.

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MR. STEVENSON AND MR. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Robert L. Stevenson, who is seriously ill in Honolulu, is forty-four years old. He fairly distinguished himself, writes the *Echo*, at the University of Edinburgh, of which he is a graduate. Mr. Stevenson did not win renown at a bound. He tried a good many things before "Treasure Island" made his reputation as a writer of the first rank. Once upon a time, many thought that the place now occupied in fiction by Mr. Stevenson would fall to Mr. F. M. Crawford, who is of the same age as Mr. Stevenson. While Stevenson is Scotch, Crawford is American—though born in Rome. Very few people know that Mr. Crawford, nine years ago, edited a paper in Allahabad, India, a paper owned by a native Hindoo lawyer, and devoted, of course, to the furtherance of native interests. Mr. Crawford exiles himself in Italy, spending the winter in the Eternal City, and the summer in Naples or Sorrento. He is still a young man, although his fame as a novel-writer is wide. He is a big bony fellow, with honest blue eyes, and all the appearance of an out-and-out Anglo-Saxon. He is a tremendous walker, and when engaged on a book, will preface his day's desk-work by a stroll of twenty miles or so in the cool of the morning.

SIGNOR UGO BASSI.

In the Cafe Monico, Shaftesbury Avenue, recently a most interesting meeting was held of the Italian "Colony" resident in London. An eloquent lecture was delivered at it by Signor Ugo Bassi. His is a famous name among Italians, and an honoured one among all who, though not Italians, know something of the struggle of noble and beautiful Italy for political, social, and intellectual freedom. The lecturer is the nephew of Ugo Bassi, who was barbarously executed by the Austrians in 1849, in the 45th year of his age, for his share in the national rising for independence and unity. Ugo Bassi was a monk. In 1848, following the Roman volunteers to Venice, he performed the duties of priest, soldier, and physician. He was captured by the French at the siege of Rome, but released, in consideration of his admirable conduct. The Austrians were less generous when the Garibaldians, with whom Bassi was retreating, were dispersed at San Marino. The Austrians, taking him to Bologna, condemned him to death. When Bassi was ordained priest, the crown of his head and the palms of his hands were in accordance with the custom of the Church, anointed with holy oil. Now that the monk was a captive and rebel, the Legate at Bologna ordered that Bassi, before execution, should be "desecrated"—that is, that his crown and palms should be flayed.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* prints a letter received from the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by her elder brother, the Rev. Willam Beecher, of that city :—

"March 30.

"Dear Brother,—Your letter to sister Mary has been enclosed to me, and moves me to tears, even tho' I don't in these days often weep. Of old you were the life of our family. I remember your kindness to me when I was oppressed by the weights of being nobody but one little girl in a houseful of grown people. You only made me feel as if I were somebody worth notice. You used to talk to me, read your letters to me, and make a companion of me.

"As to your infirmities, I think the Lord feels them, for the bible says, 'He is very pitiful and of tender compassion.' But He has your eternal rest and joy in view dearer than you can, and means in time to bring you to it.

"I myself am suffering from rheumatism, but at my age have good hopes of outliving it. The hymn says :—

> Our journey is a thorny road,
> But we march upward still,
> Forget the perils of the way,
> And reach far Zion's hill.
> See the kind angel at the gate.
> Inviting us to come ;
> There Jesus, our forerunner, waits
> To welcome travellers home.
> There may we meet
> At Jesus' feet.

May we meet to part no more.—Your loving sister,

"Hatty."

Mrs. Stowe will be 79 years of age on June 14. The Rev. William Beecher, to whom the letter was addressed, has been a sufferer from rheumatism for some months.

THE LATE M. ULBACH.

M. Louis Ulbach, who died recently in Paris, was an energetic writer and an eminent journalist, essayist, and novelist. He took a leading part in the movement to secure perpetual copyright to authors. In personal appearance he looked like a priest of a highly cultivated mind, whose housekeeper kept his stable too well supplied. His countenance was clean-shaven, genial, intelligent, and interesting, notwithstanding his extreme obesity which grew worse after he was given the easy post of librarian at the Arsenal. There were few Frenchmen whose conversation was more enjoyable than that of M. Louis Ulbach. He had a shrewd wit which was stimulated in company, and with it and easy temper and good nature. He was a familiar figure in the salon of M. Jules Simon, where he occupied a wide, low-armed chair and took part in conversation with MM. Simon, Edmond About, and other brilliant Frenchmen who used to meet there to talk over passing events, academical candidatures, the books that had just come out, Ministerial crises, and what not. M. Louis Ulbach was in great request as a chairman for small periodical dinners of literary men.

THE SPIDER.

Mr. E. S. Willard, the original "Spider" in the "Silver King," which has re-appeared on the boards of the Princess's is famous for his dress as well as for his stage villainy. His hat—like the late Lord Paget's—once seen is never forgotten, and is set off by his flowing hair, a short Inverness cape, and gigantic collars. He has a passion for two things—old oak, and first editions of celebrated authors. His house in the Blenheim-road, St. John's-wood, bears ample testimony to both tastes. Amongst his books an almost perfect collection of first editions of Swinburne's works holds the place of honor. Mr. Willard will make his next appearance on the stage in the character of Acting Manager, in a piece from the pen of Mr. H. A. Jones, and will desert his *role* of villain for that of persecuted hero.

ROBERTSON.

The introductory biography of the author of "Caste," "Society," and "Ours," which his son has undertaken to furnish, ought to set at rest the question whether the London managers were, as has been alleged, long foolishly blind to the merits of Mr. Robertson's manuscripts. We believe that the only ground for this charge is that Mr. Robertson was for a long time seeking in vain to obtain a footing on the stage as a dramatic author, but his earlier works were for the most part translations and adaptations of little value. His firstly original play—for his "David Garrick" owed much to foreign sources—seems to have been "Society," This piece had, no doubt, been declined in London since the author saw fit to produce it in a provincial city ; but it was certainly not the strongest of his original comedies, and but for the great care bestowed upon it by Mrs. Bancroft it might well have failed to achieve in London any greater success than befel it in Liverpool. It has been said that when once the unknown and despised dramatist makes what is called "a hit," his talents come into sudden demand. If this is so, it may fairly be asked what has become of the manuscripts which, according to the legend of Mr. Robertson's early struggles, were lying neglected in the managerial pigeon-holes ? The truth is, we believe, that the forthcoming collection will not comprise a solitary original piece of a date anterior to that which first brought the author's name prominently before the public.

OPERA IN NEW YORK.

The interest felt by the New York public [illegible] problems of opera is proved by a "triangu[illegible] sion" which lately took place in the Assem[illegible] of the Metropolitan Opera House, under th[illegible] of the Nineteenth Century Club. Mr. W. [illegible] son held that Wagner was the greatest op[illegible] former in musical history, but that he ha[illegible] his revolutionary tendencies too far. "[illegible] harsher passages were strong in dramatic [illegible] ficance," he said, "but the end might have b[illegible] tained with more melodious music. Wagner was [illegible] a musical Carlyle, rough and uncouth in style, [illegible] powerful in matter, and his works were intrinsical[illegible] worth more than those of all the Italians put toge[illegible] ther." Mr. Luigi Monti took up the cause of Itali[illegible] music, without convincing the audience, and Mr. [illegible] E. Krehbiel closed the discussion by pointing ou[illegible] Wagner was not to be looked upon as a m[illegible] style, but as a master whose genius crea[illegible] forms, and that Italian music, beautiful as i[illegible] longed to the period of "passionless faces" [illegible] cal art, and could not serve as a voice for [illegible] Teutonic orgin, like the Germans, the A[illegible] and the English.

THE FRENCH SCHOOLS.

The concerts of the Societe Nationale in Pa[illegible] that the younger and less-known composers [illegible] French schools devote themselves with energy [illegible] practice of their art. At the last concert there [illegible] several novel examples of their skill. A brillia[illegible] "Marche Heroique," by M. Julien Tiersort ; "La Caravane," a descriptive orchestral piece, by M. Ernest Chausson ; a mennet and sarabande, by M. Vincent d'Indy ; a "Scherzo de Concert," by M. Em. Bernard ; a "Poeme Symphonique" of M. Alfred Bruneau ; the prelude to "Les Noces Corinthiennes," by M. Camille Benoit (an advanced Wagnerian) ; and a scene from the "Caligula" of M. Gabriel Fau[illegible] formed an inviting programme. English compo[illegible] might take a lesson from the *esprit de corps* displ[illegible] by their French confreres in the periodical per[illegible] mance of new works and the furtherance of comm[illegible] interests.

BERLIN ROYAL OPERA.

The statistical record of the Berlin Royal Opera for last year is now issued, and shows that a little more than the average vitality has been infused into that establishment. The only absolute novelty of the season was Herr Rehbaun's "Turandet," but the repertory was reinforced by the adoption of Wagner's "Rheingold" and "Gotterdammerung," completing that composer's conquest of the long-reluctant Royal Opera. Among the "revivals" of the season were Marschner's "Hans Heiling," Mozart's "Entfuhrung aus Serail," Goldmark's "Conigin von Saba," and Nessler's "Rattenfanger von Hameln" an interesting though somewhat motley assortment, which represents four distinct phases of German lirical development. Several changes have been made in the *personnel* of the opera, which is not of the first order, and perhaps the most notable and most productive of the changes is the appointment of Herr Sucher, from the Stadt-Theater in Humburg, as Capellmeister.

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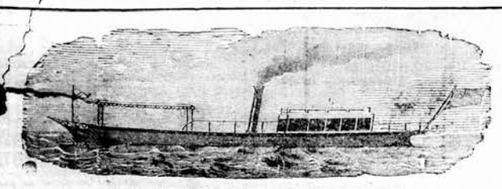
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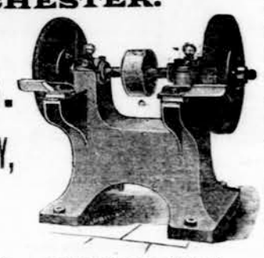
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My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.
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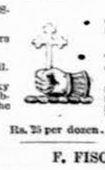
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